P & O

GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON

The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied.

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The Bombay Gazette.

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ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

No. 51,671—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1899.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	22nd July.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th „
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. C. Weston	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th „
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th „
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th „
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th „
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 10th July, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Aug., 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	7th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th Oct., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060	„ 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	22nd July 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 14, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SYDNEY	4,222	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255	………	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,222	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SALAZIE	4,235	Negie	25th July, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 20th July, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on 5th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 22nd July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th July, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL :—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail
SAFARI	1,432	Christiansen	20th July.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARE-SALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
DELAGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 7th July, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road. KARACHI : Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

BEERS AND STOUT.

	Cash. Bots. Rs. a.	Cash. ½ Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. ½ Bots. Rs. a.
BASS'S BEER, by Foster and Sons ……Per dozen	7 4	5 0	8 2	5 10
BASS'S BEER, by Stone L. G. A. „	6 14	4 12	7 12	5 6
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Sons „	7 12	5 4	8 10	5 14
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co. „	7 12	5 4	8 10	5 14

⁂ TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, are Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. Foster and Sons' bottling of Bass's Beer and Guinness's Stout. In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Sons' bottling is considered much the best, commands the higher price, and has by far the largest sale.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER,

(IND COOPE AND COMPANY'S.)

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per dozen Qts.	5 8	6 2
Do. Pts.	3 14	4 6
Per case of 3 dozen Qts.	16 0	18 0
„ of 6 „ Pts.	22 8	25 0

Bottled specially for TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

IMPORTERS OF

GENUINE DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FLEUSS TYRES ! ! FLEUSS TYRES ! !

WE WILL FIT ANY TYRE YOU LIKE, BUT STRONGLY RECOMMEND

FLEUSS TUBELESS TYRES.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS.

1. Good rubber absorbs more vibration than inferior rubber. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre is made of carefully selected Para rubber.
2. There is no inner tube to get pinched or chafed.
3. The Fleuss has no wires.
4. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre conquers "Porosity," Porosity is a Fatal disease which attacks single tube tyres, and frequently ruins double tube tyres. Porosity means double puncture.
5. In the Fleuss Tyre punctures are located with great ease without removing the tyre from the wheel.
6. The puncture is repaired on the inside and he tyre can be detached and repaired in a few minutes.
7. It is absolutely unnecessary to take wheel out of machine to repair puncture in the Fleuss Tyre.
8. Fleuss Tyre does not skid. The tread of the tyre is designed to prevent skidding (side-slip).
9. The Fleuss Tyre does not fling mud on rider. The Fleuss Tyre is perfection in this respect. The three side corrugations spray mud away from the rider; they do not send it straight up. The Fleuss Tyre is therefore clean.
10. As regards speed the Fleuss Tubeless Tyre has all the advantages of a single tube tyre. Good rubber is buoyant and a speed promoter.
11. The pressure of air within the tyre serves to force the patch on when repair is executed, and not off as in the case of all tyres with an independent air tube.
12. Fleuss Tyre will hold air very long.
13. The Fleuss Tyre when punctured gives off its air less readily than any tyre having a separate air tube.
14. The Fleuss Tyre can be repaired with a postage stamp for the time being.

Fleuss Tyres are on view at the Bombay and Provincial Cycle Supply Agency's Establishment,

CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,
(Near Messrs. Stephens & Sons' Stables).

You may confidently ride the "Fleuss." Try it once. We are sure you will be thoroughly satisfied.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,

RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

GENUINE

HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.

18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 2. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AT POONA.

MARCKS & CO., LD., beg to notify that the POONA BRANCH of their Business will be REMOVED on or about the 15th July, from No. 11, Arsenal Road

TO NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA,

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE NAPIER HOTEL.

The NEW SHOW ROOMS being MORE COMMODIOUS, BETTER LIGHTED and BETTER SUITED for arrangement of Stock than the present premises,

MARCKS and Co., Ld., can assure their Patrons and the Public of a display of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, PLATE, PIANOFORTES, BICYCLES, &c.,

such as has never been made in Poona.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD,
POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.

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HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"**MULETA**" Principes;
4 ⅞ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"**COMPOSIA**" Especiales
4 ⅜ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"**COMPOSIA**" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"**MULETA**" Graciosos
3⅞ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ……Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ……Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE „	1 12 0	PEKOE „	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE „	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG „	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE „	1 4 0	SOUCHONG „	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,

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By H. R. Kempe, A. M. Inst., C. E., M. I. E., Technical Officer of the Engineer-in-Chief's Office, General Post Office, London, Author of "A Hand-book of Electrical Testing," "The Electrical Engineers' Pocket Book," &c. With about 850 Illustrations specially engraved for the work.

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Wisden's Cricketer's Annual, 1899. As. 12.

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NOW READY: "AVAUNT PERPLEXITY!"—Shakespeare.

HAZELL'S ANNUAL FOR 1899.
Cash or V.-P. P., Rs. 2-10. Credit, Rs. 3-2.
A Cyclopædic Record of Men and Topics of the Day.

NOTICE.

I am INFORMED that my SONS, COWASJI MUNCHERJI DAVAR, NANABHAI MUNCHERJI DAVAR and DINSHAW MUNCHERJI DAVAR, (the last mentioned two of whom are minors) are borrowing money and purchasing goods from other persons by misrepresentations. I hereby give notice to the public that if any person or persons will lend money or sell goods to any of my abovenamed sons, they will do so at his or their own risk, and I will not in be any way responsible therefor.

MUNCHERJI COWASJI DAVAR.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should send for particulars of the
ORIENTAL'S
LIFE POLICY.

THE
Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,50,00,000.

Claims Paid for over
NINETY LACS,
Since the Company was Established in 1874 to date.

As the Expenses of Management are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, this Company can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Moderate Premiums,
Unquestionable Security.
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

LATHAM & Co.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINAY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 22nd JULY, 1899, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts made up to 30th June 1899.
2nd.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3rd.—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Ahmed R. Sayani as a Director of the Company.
4th—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election.
5th,—To appoint an Auditor, and fix his remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd July to 4th August 1899, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th July 1899.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

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It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE, Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

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NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half year ending 30th June, 1899, have THIS DAY been posted.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th July, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and a BONUS of 2 per cent. per annum, both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application, on and after MONDAY, the 24th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1899.

By order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th July, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from THURSDAY, the 20th instant, to THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th July, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 10th proximo, at 3-30 P.M., for the following objects:—

(1). To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of accounts up to 30th ultimo.

(2). To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. J. L. Symons and Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

(3). To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th July, 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.

"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 29—42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay intend to issue PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 35 Lakhs.

As a condition to the issue of this Loan the Board reserve and set apart from the Debentures under Section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 11 Lakhs for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

For the remaining Debentures to the extent of Rs. 24 lakhs tenders are invited from the public.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of amount tendered to be deposited on application.

And the balance on or before SATURDAY, the 16th September 1899, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire), on Monday, 21st August 1899, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th July 1899.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.
FORM OF TENDER.

I ______________________________
hereby tender for Rupees ______________________________ of Bombay Port Trust Debentures and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees ______________________________
Annas ______________________________ for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees ______________________________ and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 16th September 1899.

I require the amount in ______________________________
Debentures of Rupees ______________________________ each.
(Signature) ______________________________
(Address) ______________________________

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate, TERMS on Application.

OFFICES:
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 7-0m., 6-12a. Low water, 0-10m., 1-2a.
Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, *via* Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-morrow and on Thursday.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Raja Saheb Punt Bori, accompanied by twenty-five followers, arrived here on Saturday last. He is putting up in a bungalow at Queen's Road.

IMPORTATION OF JIGGER CASES.—The steamship Safari arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday morning from Zanzibar, with sixty passengers on board. The vessel, on its arrival, was boarded by the Port Health Officer, who examined the passengers and the crew and discovered six cases of jigger. The patients were conveyed to Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where they have been detained.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—A match will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, between the Rovers and a Detachment team from Colaba. Kick off at 5-30. The following team will represent the Rovers:—Goal—C. Howson; Backs—G. Walton and W. Scrafton; Half-backs—H. Clark, F. Parker, and J. Strang; Forwards—W. B. Latts, R. M. Preston, W. Cheeseman, W. Manning, and F. A. Thomas.

MR. WARNEFORD RECEPTION FUND.—At a meeting of subscribers to the Lieut. G. Warneford Reception Fund, held in house No. 101, Kalbadevie Road, on Saturday afternoon last, under the presidency of R. B. Bhaskerrao B. Pitale, it was resolved that the balance of about Rs. 155 on hand, after defraying all expenses, should be made over to the poor Bhoi Hospital. Capt. W. A. Cuppage, district plague officer, C Ward, was present, and thanked the meeting for this opportune and handsome help to the institution.

DEPARTURE FOR CHINA.—Amongst the passengers who leave for China by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Chusan is Mr. Bomanji Byramji Bhesania, of the firm of Messrs. J. B. Bhesania and Co., the well known mercers of Hornby Road. Mr. Bomanji will remain in China, and then proceed to Japan for the development of his business. His firm deserves the credit of cultivating the taste for silk clothes among Parsees and Europeans. Mr. Bomanji, who is a very popular member of the firm, enjoys a reputation for being a good judge of the taste of his customers.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion) will play the following programme, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March	Michael Angelo	Lungo.
Overture	The Caliph of Bagdad	Boieldieu.
Idylle	The Forest Ranger's Courtship	Eilenberg.
Song (Euph. Solo)	Adieu, Marie	Stephen Adams
Reminiscences of	All Nations	Godfrey.
Walzer	An der Schonen Blauen Donau	Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATALLY KICKED BY A PONY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an enquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Gunpat Dharma, a labourer, aged thirty-five years. Deceased was an employe in the Gun Carriage Factory at Colaba, and resided in a chawl at Lower Colaba. In the evening, about a fortnight ago, a man was leading a pony along the road in front of the deceased's chawl. Deceased, who was then standing near the doorway, went up and patted the pony. The animal in return kicked Gunpat on the left heel, causing a bleeding wound thereon. The injured man did not go to hospital, but used household remedies, with the result that on Tuesday last he had lock-jaw and was unable to swallow any food. He was then conveyed to Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where his condition grew worse and he died on Sunday afternoon. The Jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus, following a wound on the left heel, which deceased had received by a pony kicking him.

CHEATING A BULLION MERCHANT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Ramchandra Jaikison Marwari, was charged by Superintendent Holdway with cheating in respect of a quantity of silver, of the value of Rs. 1,075-8-6, the property of Valibhoy Mahomedbhoy. The complainant is a dealer in silver, having his place of business at Mombadavie Road. It appears that on Sunday morning, accused went to complainant's shop and arranged for the purchase of 1,485 tolas of silver for Rs. 1,075-8-6. After settling the price, the accused left, saying that he would call again at the shop in the afternoon, and take the silver away. True to his word, he came to the shop a 3 p.m. and demanded that the silver should be weighed at the charity scale. The complainant agreed to do so and sent his son with the accused to have the silver weighed at the charity scale. After the silver had been weighed, accused told the complainant to go to the firm of Narsindas Budridas at Kalbadavie Road for payment. When complainant went to the latter place for payment of the silver, he was informed that they had not deputed the accused for transacting any business on their behalf. The matter was then reported to the police, who traced accused to a house at Bhoiwada and took him into custody. On his place being searched the silver was recovered. The accused in his defence said that he took the bullion from the complainant on approval. He was a broker and with the intention of earning his brokerage in the transaction he had a mind to offer the bullion to several merchants for sale. In case he could not dispose it off he intended to return it to complainant. The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, remarked that if he had taken the bullion on approval, it should have been his care to return it to the complainant in proper time. It was not probable that complainant could have gone of his own accord to the firm of Narsingdas, whose moonim had denied all knowledge of having ever deputed the accused to make purchases on their behalf. The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CLAIM AGAINST MESSRS. DURANT AND MEHTA.

AT the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, Fifth Judge, resumed the hearing of the suit filed by Mrs. Ellen Atkins against Clive Durant and Cooverji M. Mehta to recover from the latter the sum of Rs. 231, being the balance due for board and lodging supplied by her to the first defendant, Durant, from the 22nd September to 18th December, 1898, and for which the second defendant, Cooverji Mehta, had stood security. Mr. Unvalla, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Bilimoria represented the second defendant. Durant appeared in person.

Mrs. Ellen Atkins, further cross-examined by Durant, said that it was not a fact she had taken papers belonging to another boarder from his room. It was not true that she demanded a loan of Rs. 5 for bazaar expenses from Durant. Witness would positively swear that she never gave Durant a receipt for any payments whatever during the time he was her boarder. She passed receipts to Mehta, second defendant. The day-book which had been produced in Court did not represent all the transactions. Durant never paid her Rs. 10 on the 10th December on any account, neither did she receive any payment on the 13th idem.

Mr. Unvalla said that this was a tactic employed by Durant to prolong the case. It was the poor plaintiff who had to suffer, because she had to pay the fees of her solicitors while Durant had not to lose a pie. Mr. Unvalla objected to the plaintiff being called as a witness by Durant.

The Court upheld Mr. Unvalla's objection, remarking that the case would have been disposed of in a single day, had not the first defendent introduced many irrelevant matters.

Durant next applied that his witness, Mr. Jeejeebhoy Petit, should be examined immediately after the plaintiff had finished giving her evidence.

His Honour informed Durant that, according to the ususal procedure prevailing in these Courts, the plaintiff's case should be closed before the defendant called in his witnesses.

The plaintiff was then cross-examined by Mr. Bilimoria on behalf of the second defendant. She said she did not know Cooverji Mehta before he and Durant came to her house. She did not know the means, position, and respectability of Cooverji Mehta before she accepted his guarantee for the payment of Durant's board and lodging.

The case was further adjourned to Thursday next.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A WIFE.

AT an early hour yesterday morning one Umbaji Luximon, aged about thirty years, a Hindoo of Bhundaricaste, murdered his wife Baya, aged about twenty-five years, by first stabbing her on the left shoulder with an ordinary table knife and then striking her on her head and face with a piece of firewood. The husband had been suspecting Baya's fidelity to him since some time past, and last night, it was alleged, he saw her in the act of misbehaving herself with another man and this led the husband to commit the terrible deed. From the inquiries made by the police, it appears that Baya, while at the age of six or seven years, lost her husband and since his death, she had been living with the man Umbaji, as his wife, in a room on the third floor of a house situated in a narrow lane off Trinity Street, Dhobie Talao, the scene of the last night's deed. On Sunday evening at Baya's request, she and Umbaji both went out for a drive in a "reckla" returning home at 10 p.m. The *gharry* stopped at the corner of the street, where the couple got down, and while the husband was settling the fare with the driver, Baya ran home. The husband followed her a few minutes after, and on going to his room on the third floor, he found Baya was not there and the room was secured with a padlock on the outside. Umbaji came down to the ground-floor and went to the room of a tenant named Mahadeo—the man with whom Umbaji suspected Baya to be on intimate terms. Umbaji found the room of this man closed and the door fastened from the inside. He looked into the room through the crevices in the door and saw his wife Baya and Mahadeo in one bed. Umbaji quietly went up to the first floor and concealed himself behind the staircase. About half an hour after Baya left Mahadeo's room and was going upstairs, when she met Umbaji and they both returned to their room. Umbaji then closed the door and began quarrelling with her, which continued until half-past 3 o'clock in the morning. Baya told her husband that she had the free will and was at liberty to do whatever she pleased and Umbaji had no right to interfere with her. Umbaji flew into a rage, took up an ordinary table knife, knocked the woman down and stabbed her on the left shoulder. The woman began to scream. The blade of the knife broke, when the enraged husband brought a piece of firewood and struck her on her face, head, neck and jaw. The skull and jaw were fractured and she died almost immediately. He then sat by the side of her body. Baya's mother, Parwattee, who resides in a room on the second floor of the same house, on hearing noise of a fall of something, went up to her daughter's room and found it to be closed. She called out to her son-in-law Umbaji and asked him what the matter was. He opened the door and told her that he had murdered Baya. Parwattee then sent for her another daughter named Bheema, who resided in the same locality. On her arrival, the police were informed and Superintendent Holdway, accompanied by Inspector Patterson and Constable Whitehead proceeded to the scene and saw the Baya lying dead on her back, in a pool of blood, with her legs near the door. The police searched the room and discovered the knife with the broken blade stained with fresh blood. The police took Umbaji in custody. The man did not appear in the least to be repentent for the deed. Mr. Gill, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, visited the scene of murder, this morning, at 8 o'clock and made searching enquiries.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, opened an inquiry yesterday morning at Dhobie Talao, when deceased's mother Parwattee was examined. She identified the body of deceased daughter and corroborated the above facts.

The accused on being questioned by the Coroner, made a long voluntary statement, in the course of which he said that at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon he was sitting on the verandah of his house, when he saw his wife return home with a bottle of liquor in her hand. They both went upstairs to their room and drank half the quantity. The deceased then proposed that they should go out for a drive. They started from the house in a *reckla*, Baya taking the remaining portion of the liquor with him. At the corner of Trinity Street, Umbaji engaged a reckla and the couple then drove to Grant Road, whence they proceeded to Chowpatty seashore, returning home by Queen's Road, at 10 p.m. Umbaji was settling the reckla fare, when Baya got away to the house. He followed her and went upstairs to the room, which he found to be secured with a padlock on the outside. Baya was not there. He came downstairs to make inquiry and on going to the room of Mahadeo, which was closed, he noticed through the crevices of the door, Baya and Mahadeo in bed. He without saying any thing went upstairs and concealed himself behind the staircase on the first floor. Half an hour after Baya came up and they both returned to their room. They then had a quarrel, which continued for some considerable time. At 3-30 a.m. yesterday, he struck her with a knife on the left shoulder and afterwards assaulted her with a piece of firewood, fracturing her skull and jaw-bone and killing her on the spot. Her mother came upstairs when he opened the door and confessed to her having murdered her daughter.

The inquiry was adjourned to Wednesday next, at the Esplanade Police Court.

The accused Umbaji was, this afternoon, charged by Superintendent Holdway, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court, with the murder of his wife Baya. The case was remanded.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STONEWALL JACKSON.

THE following is the full text of the interesting speech made by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the occasion of Colonel Barrow's recent lecture before the United Service Institute in Simla, a brief summary of which has already appeared in our telegraphic columns.

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I gather that the lecturer draws the following deductions from the military career of Stonewall Jackson. First, that the Anglo-Saxon soldier, whether you call him an American or an Englishman, can face greater odds if well led than the soldier of any other race. Well, we have proved this in the past, and I hope we may continue to prove it in the future. Secondly, that the Anglo-Saxon soldier can stand heavier punishment, can sustain severer losses without being driven from the field than anyone else. But this, I think is almost included in deduction number one. Third, the importance of secrecy in warfare. This is an axiom which none will dispute. Perhaps the greatest curse that can be inflicted on a general or army in war, and also, I may add, in peace, is a talkative staff officer. Fourth, the value of the cavalry screen and of turning movements. The value of this has been appreciated ever since man could ride and since war began in the world, but it is not always possible to utilize them. For instance, across our North-Western border we have to deal with an enemy absolutely without a baggage train, each man carrying his food and his ammunition on his back. Such an enemy cares nought for his line of communication, and when we painfully ascend a precipitous mountain in order to turn his flank, we find that flank vanished into thin air—while the enemy is again in position far away. Between us and him are perhaps some burning villages, and while we prepare to place our men in bivouac for the night, he is making his arrangements to save us from the monotony of an unbroken rest.

I agree with Colonel Barrow in thinking that we are inclined to set too much value on ammunition and neglect our provisions; in other words, we are apt to fill our men's pouches at the expense of their stomachs. But here again we must be governed by the conditions of the ground and the character of the enemy. I remember as a Brigadier-General going to Sir Herbert Macpherson when he was on his death bed in Mandalay in 1886. His last words were, "Do not encumber your men with too much ammunition; considering the quality of the enemy and the nature of the country twenty rounds in the men's pouches should be enough; and always make them carry food with them." Now that was what he said and what I carried out to the comfort and advantage of my men. Sir Herbert Macpherson would never have said so as regards Afghanistan, a country of rugged mountain with a resolute and hardy enemy, and where ammunition columns would be liable to be kept back by natural obstacles. Everything depends upon the special circumstances of the occasion, and one cannot lay down general principles to meet all cases. I don't think I have anything more to say except to convey to Colonel Barrow, on your behalf, our cordial thanks for his very interesting and instructive lecture.

General Sir Edwin Collen then thanked the Commander-in-Chief for his kindness in presiding.

AFFRAY AT A MILL.

ABOUT half past 10 o'clock on Saturday morning last, a dispute arose between a Jobber named Bhagia Babaji and Bhasker Krishnaji, tally clerk in the Union Mill, De Lisle Road. It appears that Bhagia accused Bhasker of not crediting him with the amount of work done by his department. Words led to blows, when some purdesees of the reeling department and some Marathas of the throstle department joined in the affray and shuttles and bobbins were freely thrown at each other. Three of the Marathas were slightly injured above their face. The manager of the mill appearing on the scene, the disturbance was quelled for a time. But during the recess hour for mid-day meals some Marathas and Pardesees got out on to De Lisle Road and attacked one another with bricks and stones, which resulted in seventeen persons being injured about their body. The police appeared on the scene and succeeded in making two arrests, as the parties had run into the mill compound before their arrival. Nine other persons were subsequently arrested. Special police arrangments have been made to prevent a further breach of the peace.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE FORGED HUNDEES CASE.

THE trial of the second of the cases connected with the extensive forgery of hundees in Bombay, amounting to Rs. 63,000, was resumed before Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and a common jury at the Criminal Sessions yesterday. The prisoners Maneklal Ghellabhoy, Bapuji Dhunjibhoy Banajee, and Chotalal Harjivan were placed at the bar on charges of having, on the 13th March, and 6th and 13th April, 1899, fraudulently and dishonestly used as genuine forged hundees, drawn on the firm of Ramnarayan Buldeodas, of Bombay, for Rs. 2,500, Rs. 10,000, and Rs. 2,500, respectively. They were further charged with abetting each other in the commission of the offence, which was committed in consequence of such abetment. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, and Mr. Hugh Sealey appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Young, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for Maneklal Ghellabhoy; and Mr. Robertson and Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla and Mulla, appeared for Bapujee. Chotalal was not represented.

Further evidence was called for the prosecution. The cashier of the complainant's firm said he paid the amounts of the hundees under instructions from the moonim Mohanlal. Ramdas Shivbee, a Purdesee employe of the firm, said that two of the hundees were paid by him at places in the native town; and the third for Rs. 10,000 at a shop in the Hooli Chuckla, Fort. That amount was paid to Jivan in the presence of the first accused Maneklal. Chotoo Gotoo, in the employ of the firm of Ramnarayan Buldevdas, deposed to having paid the amount of another hundee to the third accused at a shop in Hooli Chuckla, Fort. No. 3 received the money from witness and handed it to the accused Maneklal, who was present. Witness had cashed a cheque for Rs. 25,250 at the Japan Bank, and the Rs. 10,000 were paid out of the proceeds of the cheque.

In cross-examination by Mr. Young, witness said: I sometimes do work in the opium warehouse in the Fort. I get Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per year; I am not paid by the month. I get many extras.

Bhoora Mootery, in the employ of the firm of Ramnarayan, deposed to having paid one hundee for Rs 1,000 out a shop in Old Modykhana to a man whose name he did not know. The first accused was present at the time and received the money.

Mohanlal Kissonlal, who has already been tried and punished, was tendered for cross-examination.

Cross-examined by Mr. Young: The statement made by me before the Magistrate was suggested to me.

Had Maneklal anything to do with these forgeries?—I do not know.

Cross-examined by Mr. Robertson: I was told to give my evidence in a particular way, and was told that if I did not do so, the police would say that the forged papers were found on my person. Those papers were shown to me.

You know that certain papers were said to have been found in Bapujee's room?

The Chief Justice: Ask him first if he knows Bapujee.

Mohanlal: No, I do not know Bapujee. Certain papers said to have been found in his room were shown to me. There were some drafts, hundees, and envelopes. I was told to indentify them.

To Mr. Anderson: These papers were shown to me before I saw Bapujee at the chowkey. I was tutored and I made a statement to the Magistrate as I was tutored.

On the former occasion, you did not mention that you had been threatened in the way you mention now?—I was going to speak, but was stopped.

How is it that you mention to-day another reason which you did not mention on the previous occasion?—I was going to mention it, but was not allowed.

The Chief Justice here made some remarks to the jury, which were quite inaudible at the Reporters' table.

Mr. William Sloane said, in answer to Mr. Anderson that he had heard what Mohunlal stated. After Maneklal's arrest, witness accompanied him to his house in Bhendy Bazaar on the third floor. A "panch" was called, and in their presence he found 20 currency notes for Rs. 50 each and some books. Bapujee had not then been arrested. He was arrested afterwards. His room on the first floor of a house was opened with a key which Bapujee produced. A "panch" was held. Bapujee took up some papers and was crumpling them up when witness caught hold of his hand and took charge of the paper. (Produces them.)

Witness's clothes were searched by the "panch" before he searched the place. Witness found some papers under the mattress of Bapuji's bed. He found a great number of papers in the bedding.

The witness's examination was not finished at the adjournment until this (Tuesday) morning.

INDIAN EMIGRANTS.

RETURN OF THREE THOUSAND.

DURING the year 1898 emigrants returned to India from seven colonies, the total number so returning being 3,502—rather less than in the previous year. The Protector of Emigrants, Dr. C. Banks, has collected some interesting facts about these returning emigrants, though from the nature of the inquiries made it may be doubted whether the facts are altogether trustworthy. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in commenting on Dr. Banks' report says he was surprised to find in the course of some inquiries last spring how greatly the savings of emigrants in the same ship varied, and how large was the number of those who came home with practically no savings at all. No doubt, as Sir J. Woodburn remarks, as long as some men are thrifty and some are not there must be variations of the sort, and we may also add that it is just possible all the emigrants did not disclose their extact financial position to an inquiring Government. The figures, too, would have been more valuable had any idea been given of the proportions of emigrants returning with savings and those without. For instance, from Demerara 1,558 emigrants returned, and their average savings amounted to Rs. 137-9-9, but no indication is given as to what proportion of this large number had no savings at all. So far as these figures are any guide, Fiji would appear to be the happy isle for the Indian emigrant, for the 393 emigrants returning thence brought an average of Rs. 229-13-10 each, Surinam being second with Rs. 170-13-6. Natal, Trinidad, and Demerara follow in the order named; the 42 emigrants returning from Guadeloupe only brought an average of Rs. 80-11-11, and Mauritius was a long way behind the rest with 433 returning emigrants and average savings of only Rs. 14-1-4 per man. Yet it is probable that Mauritius is one of the best of all the colonies for the Indian emigrant, and that only those who completely fail ever leave it. The island contains much more than double the resident Indian population of any other colony, the number being 260,542, Demerara coming second with 116,633. An attempt has been made to get at an idea of the savings per head of the immigrants in the different colonies, but naturally this return is more fragmentary and less trustworthy even than the statistics as to the savings of returned emigrants. The statement of course only refers to the ascertained savings of the emigrants, and such matters as loans to shop-keepers and others, investments in cattle and farms, probably account for a large portion of the actual savings. The Protector of Emigrants, while declining to trust his own figures, regards the position of the emigrants in Fiji and the West Indies as being the most favourable. However, taking the figures for what they are worth it would appear that the emiragnt in Surinam was at the end of 1897 the most prosperous of all, for he is put down as being worth £2 1s. 11*d*. The unfortunate 153 who emigrated to St. Lucia are at the bottom of the list, and are represented as being worth only 3*s*. 11*d*, per head. The residents in Fiji, Jamaica, Demerara, and Trinidad possessed wealth varying between £1 12*s*, 5*d*. and £1 1*s*, 3*d*. per head. Mauritius' 260,000 were worth 19*s*. 9*d*. per head, and the Natal emigrants were not far from the bottom of the list, their average savings being only 7*s*. 8*d*. If it were possible to get thoroughly reliable returns as to the prosperity of the emigrants they would undoubtedly be very valuable as an indication of the relative advantages of the different colonies.

GOLD DUST USED AS "BAD SAND"!

A STORY emphasising the old moral, "Make sure," is related in the *Daily Telegraph*. Several months ago a Kansas City smelting company bought a truckload of crushed gold ore in Mexico. Advices were received in due course that the stuff—twenty tons of it—had been "loaded up" and despatched. Weeks passed away, but the ore did not come to hand. Ultimately it was traced from its parent mine in Mexico and from junction-point to junction-point until it was well within the railway company's goods yard at Kansas City, where it had been shunted to a siding near the round-house, and consigned to the keeping of the master-mechanic. Now a car-load of crushed gold ore looks like a lot of coarse yellow sand, and this particular car-load had been knocked about and disrespected as recklessly as a truckful of common sand should be. As soon as the railway officials had ascertained that the "tracer" had chased the ore into the master-mechanic's possession, they sent a note to him, asking about the disposition of the car, and giving its number. Having read the note, he turned it over and endorsed it as follows: 'The car contained sand of a bad quality. Some of it I used in the sand-boxes of the engines, but it was not serviceable, so I had it scattered along the permanent way." Shortly after this "eclaircissement" had transpired, the railway authorities found themselves constrained to indemnify the smelting company for the "bad sand" at the rate of £36 per ton.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

THERE seems every prospect of a very large crowd witnessing the coming match between Willie Park and Harry Vardon at North Berwick. Even Irish golfers, who are naturally outside the pale of any question of international interest, are to make the journey in considerable numbers in order to view what gives every prospect of being the most interesting match of recent years, whilst many of Vardon's English admirers will, according to present intentions, be on the scene at North Berwick on July 3. Add to these the local element, who are sure to turn out to a man, and it is easy to realise that the crowd gives every promise of being something very much out of the common. It is probably not so much the personality of the two players which appeals to the enthusiasm of the golfing world; it is that decided international flavour which clings to the match, as even taking into consideration Park's failure at Sandwich—and in comparison with Vardon's performance it certainly may be termed a failure—I think there can be no doubt that the majority of Scottish golfers would still select Park as the champion of their interest in any individual international encounter, whilst his supporters may look back upon his match playing record of the past three or four years with satisfaction, seeing that both Fernie and Taylor have succumbed to him. The match with Fernie, the more recent of the two, was a most decided victory. Park is generally credited with having an excellent match record; he certainly appears to have a partiality for this form of golf, judging by his recent performances, but I can remember the time when, even at Musselburgh, he was generally considered to be a much better score player than a match player, and his earlier efforts in this direction rather tend to confirm this opinion. Just about the time he secured his two victories in the championship—in 1897 and 1889—he was far from generally successful in encounters with Kirkaldy and others.

Owing to its inaccessibility the Sandwich course is not a favourite course of the golfing spectator—a fact for which the executive are no doubt truly thankful, as the management of a large and unruly crowd is the bane of a club official's existence, especially at championship times. Sandwich, however, is three hours' journey from London. There are trains which encompass the eighty odd miles in less time, but lucky is the man who arrives in the precincts of the St. George's Club in three hours from the time he leaves Charing Cross, and in consequence it is not to be wondered at that the Southern enthusiast is apt to shirk the journey, even though it be the occasion of a championship. At the recent meeting the attendance of enthusiasts was not numerous, and consequently not very difficult to manage. Vardon naturally was accompanied by the majority of them, but Taylor, Park, F. G. Tait, and one or two others were not entirely neglected. In the light of recent performances on the part of the champion it certainly seems peculiar that barely three years ago—in 1896 at Muirfield—Vardon, who ultimately won, commenced his last round without the accompaniment of one single spectator, and this state of affairs continued until well into the second half of the round, and at the finish there would probably not be more than 20 to see him play the last hole. Herd and Taylor commanded the gallery in those days. Now things have changed. Taylor still has his thick-and-thin supporters, but Herd seems to have completely lost his hold on the affections of the spectators. Vardon, however, nowadays is the magnet for at least sixty or seventy per cent of the gallery.

Considering Harry Vardon's brilliant performances in the championships of the past four years it may come in the light of a surprise to many golfers to find that on the average Taylor has a more brilliant record than the present hero in actual championship contests. Piculiarly enough, both commenced their career in 1893, Prestwick being then the scene of the championship; and it was in that summer and the following two years at Sandwich and St. Andrews that Taylor obtained an advantage. Although this has been gradually diminishing during the past few years his lead was nevertheless sufficiently healthy to stand the onslaught, and leave a credit balance in favour of the Westward Ho professional. Omitting the result of the tie which was played at Muirfield in 1896 we find that Taylor has an advantage of ten strokes on the twenty-eight rounds played, whilst we also find that he has a lead in the average position he has attained in the seven championships both have taken part in. In fact, he has a considerable advantage over any of the other players in this respect, and his performances have certainly been more consistent, seeing that of the seven occasions on which he has taken part in the championship he has twice been first, once second, and twice fourth. In comparing his record with Vardon, however, it may be mentioned that the latter severely handicapped himself in his initial effort in 1893, when he occupied 24th position with an aggregate of 344, or an average of 86 for each round, and on which occasion Taylor had an aggregate of 333, and consequently held an advantage of eleven strokes on the four rounds. It may be mentioned that the average round of each player is very nearly 81, Taylor being just under this number and Vardon just over. I remember drawing up some statistics in connection with the performances of the leading players in the championship which appeared in the "Sporting Chronicle" last spring, and in which, if I remember right, Herd was shown to hold an advantage over his confreres. Prestwick and Sandwich however, must have materially altered the Huddersfieldman's record, and I am afraid he must have to give up first and second position to the two Englishmen.

There seems a great difference of opinion as to the the age of the present champion, and as to the time he commenced to play the Royal and Ancient game. Immediately after the conclusion of the championship several usually reliable journals supplied us with the information that Vardon was now thirty-five years of age, and had not handled a club until seven years ago—a fact which would certainly be remarkable considering the reputation the champion has built up for himself during the past few years. Vardon, I believe, is in his 30th year, and has certainly been familiar with the game of golf since he was quite a boy; at least so my informant, who has known him since he was in petticoats, informs me.

There can be no doubt that the favourite mould of ball amongst the leading professors at the present moment is that which is familiarly known as the "Agrippa" or "Bramble." White used them in the championship, the balls being made, I believe, by Peter Paxton who has always made a speciality of this mould, whilst I hear that Vardon played with a ball of a similiar stamp. Moreover, I certainly know one or two distinguished amateurs who have a penchant for the "Agrippa" brand. In the majority of cases the ball so moulded is on the small side and that this is an advantage can be but a matter of opinion. There can be no shadow of doubt, however, as to its popularity at the present moment.

There is one advantage in buying a large ball, and that is that there is little chance of a re-made ball being palmed off as new gutta, as a ball undoubtedly loses in weight and size in the process of re-making. Thus, when buying a small ball, one has to trust a great deal to the honesty and integrity of the maker, as in its new guise it is almost impossible to tell new gutta from old. A rather amusing instance of selling old gutta for new occurred in a match in which I was taking part recently in the South of England. My opponent had been extolling the quality of the make of the balls he was using. These, it may be mentioned were somewhat on the small side, this, the vendor had explained, being due to the extraordinary pressure under which the gutta was placed. Still, he said, there was actually just as much gutta used in the making of this ball as in a sphere of much larger circumference. After two or three holes had been played a piece came clean away from the ball, and exposed to the public gaze the mystic letters "oco." On the ball being further treated with a knife the missing letters, two in number, were also laid bare. The player was naturally indignant, particularly as he had been prevailed upon to purchase a large quantity on the assumption that the balls were made of new gutta, and were somewhat cheaper than the ordinary run of articles when bought by the gross.

The Victoria Vase, the annual handicap tournament which concluded on Saturday last at Hoylake, was clearly a case of youth being served, as the combined ages of the two finalists, Messrs. Eric Crowther and Cyril Nicholson, is probably less than that of any other two of the remaining 62 entrants. It was very much the same last year when Messrs. J. Graham jun., and E. O. Glover contested the final. In the penultimate round Mr. Crowther easily defeated Mr. Adam Rankine, but Mr. Nicholson found great difficulty in conceding Mr. G. E. Godwin five strokes, and both players displayed from much above their handicaps. Mr. Nicholson who was round in 81 on a very long course indeed only winning on the last green. In the final round it was chiefly a case of who could putt. Through the green the play was very equal, but on the green Mr. Crowther had a decided advantage, particularly towards the conclusion of the round, and his accurate holing-out undoubtedly helped him to win at the seventeenth hole. Both players have considerably improved of late, as young golfers are apt to do, and Mr. Crowther is particularly to be congratulated on his success, as he had undoubtedly a much more awkward draw than Mr. Nicholson, while in addition to this it is the first occasion on which he has proved successful since becoming a member of the club, some two years ago.

The final of the annual Parliamentary Handicap, played at Sandwich, produced a most exciting encounter. Mr. A. J. Robertson, at one time editor of "Golf," had as his opponent Mr. J. L. Wanklyn, to whom he had to concede two strokes on each round of eighteen holes. It would be difficult to imagine a more finely contested game, as the players were level at the conclusion of the first eighteen holes, and were still on an even footing when the second round had been completed. Indeed, it was not until the thirty-seventh hole that Mr. Robertson could claim a victory

Liverpool, June 29. H. H. HILTON.

THREE TIGERS IN ONE BEAT.

A MAHOMEDAN gentleman writes:—It seldom falls to the lot of a sportsman to bag three tigers in one beat. This good luck has, however, recently occurred to the Rajah of Jatprole, in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions. Having heard that a tiger had killed a bullock at the forest of Ambatpally, in the above Samasthanam, the Rajah proceeded to the place where the gharra occurred. Khabar was brought to him by the informants that three tigers were on the same spot on a hill. The Rajah sat in a chaurn and the beaters were ordered to beat the tigers from their resting-place. Thus disturbed, two of the brutes went down on the other side of the hill, the third stealing away under the cover of a bush at a distance of a hundred yards. This, of course, caused the party some disappointment, but the position soon changed, as information was at once brought that the absconding tigers had appeared in a different place; whereupon the Rajah ordered the party to hold fast, himself advancing thither took up his position behind some branches, awaiting events. The beaters began to shout, which made one of the tigers break cover and advance in the direction of the sportsman, who, aiming deliberately, fired, and the bullet entering its side, the tiger dragging itself to a little distance, fell dead. After a while another tiger appeared on the scene and receiving a charge in its side sprang furiously at the Rajah, who, fortunately accounted for it with his second barrel. Hardly was this over, when the third tiger put in an appearance, and, like its companions, fell before the deadly rifle of the Rajah, who thus brings his record as a tiger-slayer up to 33. His Highness has met with equally striking success as regards lesser game, amounting in all to 1,350, made up of 16 panthers and 1,296 other animals, *viz*, sambur, neelgai, deer, spotted deer, &c. It may not be out of place to say that this Rajah is a brother of the Rajah of Venkatagiri of the Nellore District.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Llandudno, 2,625 tons, Captain D T Davies, cleared yesterday, for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Menzies, 1,693 tons, Captain R G Becket, will sail to-day, for Vizagapatam, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 15th July, with a general cargo and Dr Richards, Mr Wilson and 29 deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Bormida, Captain G Delaya, sailing on the 18th instant, (Medical Inspection at 1 p.m):—For Genoa—Capt Manuel Morae's, Rev Guglielmo Sinelli, Mr Cruick-hank, Capt R E Galindo, one gentleman, Mr and Mrs F Vonkornatzki and 3 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 17.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Clive		Beaumont	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Investigator		Homing	Do.		Do
Lawrence		Kendall	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Minto		Ford	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Canning		Pittard	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Ileafaee	373	Nacoda			A Munjee
Sutlej	2.03	Weston			P & O Co
Murex	2323	Halliday			W & A G & Co
Fazilka	698	Goss			M M & Co
Trentham Hall	2622	Black			K N & Co
Bezwada	3260	Howlden			M M & Co
Pachumba	544	Skinner			M M Co
Chyebassa	1688	Metcalfe			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Menzies	1693	Becket	Madras	18-7	F M & Co
B	Dido	3127	Pickering	Hull	22-7	F M & Co
C	Lindenfels	1862	Kanneweg	Hamburg	20-7	G & Co
F	Pemba	987	Martyr	P Gulf	22-7	M M & Co
G	King Arthur	1047	Barron	Aden	17-7	B & P S N Co
H&J	H M S Magdala	745	H L Fleet R N			RI Navy
"	Hulk Tenasserim	1660	do	do		do.
L	Satrunji	547	Ahamed	M Goa	19-7	Shprd & Co
M	Shannon	23[illegible]0	Wibner	Aden	22-7	P & O Co
N	Llandudno	2625	Davies	Amsterdam	18-7	Bombay Co
O	Ceres	2316	Bagnell	Karachi	22-7	K N & Co
P	Newcastle	2214	Upson	Antwerp	12-7	J M & Co
Q	Ethelhilda	1873	Troosdale	Marseilles	19-7	Bombay Co
R	Safari	892	Christiansen	Zanzibar	20-7	F Heyer

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Dunraven	2152	Jones	Hamburg	18-7	Bombay Co
2	Australia	321	Tait	Liverpool	2[illegible]-7	W & A G & Co
4	Bormida	1499	Delaya	Genoa	18-7	F Balduino
5	Imaum	2706	Penberthy	Dunkirk	20-7	K N & Co
6	Chusan	2852	Street	China	18-7	P & O Co
7	Nankin	2557	Bennett	Karachi	2[illegible]-7	P & O Co
10	Eden Hall	2332	Jones	Liverpool	2[illegible]-7	K N & Co
12	Egypt	4179	Langbourne	London	29-7	P & O Co
14	Dwarka	759	Livingstone	Karachi	18-7	M M & Co
16	Ville de Tamatave	2227	Castan	Havre	2[illegible]-7	J M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·38s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 14·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Trieste s	Matis	Trieste, June 23.
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi, July 15.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Llandudno s	Davies	Amsterdam.

The steamer Clan Menzies, Becket, for Vizagapatam, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Trieste, for China, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—36 bales wool Heerjee Momed; 62 bales wool and 15 bales goat hair, Noor Momed Abdulla.

Australia s—51 bales wool, R Amerchand; 45 bales wool, Esmail Moolje; 225 bales wool, Jan Momed; 50 bales wool Tyeb Hajee; 150 bales wool, Tokarsey Shamjee; 28 bales wool, Mondina Lalljee; 115 bales wool, Kika Khooshall; 82 bales wool, H K M Jaitha.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—2,001 cwt castorseed and 6,003 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Newcastle s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 cwt poppyseed, Forbes Forbes and Co.

Tamatave s—1999 cwt rapeseed, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Dunraven s—256 bales cotton waste, cotton fly etc, Tyabjee and Co; 4,000 cwt crushed bones 4,000 cwt bonemeal, Allarakhia Canjee, 32 cwt gum, Govindjee Khatao; 5,000 cwt bran, D Veerjee; 6,000 cwt bran, W and A Graham Co; 200 cwt sandle woodchips, Bauer and Krause; 4,000 cwt bone pieces A Canjee. 150 cwt sunflower seeds, R Kaderbhoy 999 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co:

Lindenfels s—800 cwt myraballams, 440 cwt mustardseed 200 cwt gum, Volkart Brothers; 3,600 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwt groundnut cake Glade and Co; 55 bales cotton Bla check and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Lindenfels s—2,000 cwt ground nut cake, Glade and Co.,

FOR DUNKIRK.

Imaum s—1001 cwts linseed, Waggee Bucher; 2001 cwt linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 2[illegible]0 cwts linseed, W and Graham and Co; 4,[illegible]00 cwts rapeseed Volkart Brothers 2,000 and cwts rapeseed, Kittie Stenaet and Co.,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—210 cwts gum, Durjee Virjee;

Ethelhilda s—16340 cwts wheat, 6000 cwts telseed, Ralli Brothers,

Murex s—175 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co.,

FOR GENOA

Murex s—3000 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers;

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin—s 9 cwts sarkfins Abdulla Allarakhia and Co 100 bales twist, Framjee and Co,

Trieste—s 66 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 331 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 580 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co; 461 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales twist, King Wah; 500 balas twist, Yanshun and Co.

Chusan—s 1 parcel cow tazar, Bundally Esmail; 1 box cow bazar, A C Esmalljee; 1 cwt ivorry, M H E Ellias; 7 cwts ivory, M M Essabhoy; 2 chests opium, H A Esmall and Co; 19 chest opium, N J Abraham; 12 chests opiam, Silas E Sassoon; 18 chests opium. Abdoola Allarakhia and Co; 10 chests opium, Soonderjee Arjoon and Co; 25 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 95 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 12 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 24 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 9 chests opium, Talati and Co; 11 chests opium, Tata and Co; 10 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Trieste s—400 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 600 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 600 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, Tata and Co, 500 bales twist, Din haw D Curranee and Co.

Chusan s—37 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 18 chests opium, K Abdool Rahim; 74 chests opium, R S N Talati and Co; 55 chests opium, Talati and Co; 57 chests opium, N J Abraham; 40 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 43 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 35 chests opium Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 5 chests opium, S Goolam Hossin, 15 chests opium, K A Rahim; 7 chests opium, Tata and Co; 11 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 73 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 4 chests opium, C.

FOR KOBE.

Mosktari s—500 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 2000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, F Fischer and Co; 200 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 200 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 40 bales cotton, F Cusambhoy Nathabhoy; 400 bales cotton, R S N Talati and Co; 100 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 600 bales cotton, The Mitsui B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Yanshun and Co.

Trieste s—100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

Nankin s—300 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Chusan s—3 cwt ivory, A Shaikally and Co; 1 cwt ivory, R M Bhesania; 2 cwt ivory, Futtechand Khoobchand; 3 cwt ivory, M H E Ellias.

A DENVER (Colorado) despatch says:—Mr. Lewis a civil engineer from Chicago, has passed through here "en route" for China, on behalf of a syndicate interested in a concession for the destruction of the famous Great Wall. Two British, one French, and three German syndicates are competing.

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FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CHUBB'S
SAFES AND LOCK
MAKE SPECIAL SERVICE
IN THIS TIME
WHEN
People Flee from Bombay.
CHUBB'S SAFES
ARE MOST RELIABLE,
BEING
FIRE-PROOF
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BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
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NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
ODARMAL.
Price Rs. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 17.

WE append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	24,000	9,000	4,000
„ Exports to U. Kingdom	12,000	4,000	6,000
„ „ to Continent	38,000	20,000	9,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	82,10,000	84,62,000	65,98,000
„ „ to U. K.	33,17,000	47,37,000	29,96,000
„ to Continent	31,06,000	52,95,000	28,30,000
„ Stock in the Ports	4,20,000	—	—

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 16th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	2,900,000	23,60,000	16,58,510
„ „ of Surats	1,45,000	1,45,000	1,55,920

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	11,79,000	10,41,000	8,32,140
„ London	7,000	6,000	5,000
American afloat	40,000	20,000	12,000
East Indian „	4,000	8,000	7,000
Total	12,30,000	10,75,000	8,56,140
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 10-32d.	3 15-32d.	4 9-32d.
„ Good Bhownugger	2 24-32d.	2 31-32d.	3 9-16d.
Difference	9-16d.	1-2d.	23-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	5,36,425
„ „ „ Branches	„	„	1,59,237
Other	Inc.	„	20,72,831
Government Securities	Dec.	„	30,135
Other authorised „	„	„	9,672
Loans	Inc.	„	3,31,350
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	„	7,14,634
Balances with other Banks	„	„	1,61,262
Cash	Inc.	„	23,69,299

The somewhat substantial increment in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week, amounting to over 23 1-2 lakhs, brought it up to 146 1-4 lakhs. From Public Deposits there were withdrawals both at the Head Office and the Branches, to the extent of 5 1-4 lakhs at the former and 1 1-2 lakh at the latter; while to Private Deposits there was an addition of 20 3-4 lakhs. Government Securities were 1-4 lakh less. In Loans there was an increase of 3 1-4 lakhs; Bills Discounted and Purchased were some 7 lakhs less, and the Balances with other Banks 1 1-2 lakh lower.

COTTON.—The market has been steady in tone today, with a small business passing. Exporters bought only 200 bales Broach at Rs. 154 per candy; and the Mills purchased 200 Khangaum at Rs. 133 1-2 to Rs. 135, 600 Khandwa at Rs. 132 1-2 to Rs. 137, 100 Malkapore at Rs. 132 1-2, 250 Kukana at Rs. 133, 200 Dhamangaum at Rs. 136, 100 Wadhwan Ginned at Rs. 127, 100 Broach at Rs. 154.

WHEAT and SEEDS are steady markets; prices are unchanged.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports to hand this morning from the district advise that no rain has fallen in this Presidency since the middle of last week, barring the 6 cents and 12 cents which fell at Jalgaon and Hubli respectively. The weather is generally cloudy, but without rain.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,328	bales.
Wheat	11,012	cwts.
Linseed	3,303	„
Rapeseed	8,198	„
Poppyseed	1,169	„
Castorseed	3,092	„
Rice	842	„

FREIGHTS are unchanged: nothing of importance has been reported to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a little business reported, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32 d.	„
Francs	1-70 1-4	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is a firm market with 100 5-8 quoted for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 100 9-16 for the Settlement, and 94 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—Currimbhoy Mills are Rs. 25 lower; China, Maneckjee Petit, and Oriental, Rs. 5 each.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 15th July, as compared with the statement of 8th July:—

LIABILITIES.	July 8. Rs.	July 15. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	76,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	......	......
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,97,673	46,61,218
Do. do. at Branches	26,39,544	24,80,307
Other Deposits	316,12,239	336,85,100
Post Bills	9,562	9,853
Credits, undrawn	17,05,239	17,40,764
Rs.	587,64,257	601,77,282
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	104,52,224	101,22,039
Other authorised Securities	34,10,767	33,01,095
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	65,64,848	61,92,624
Loans do. do. do.	190,62,818	193,94,468
Bills Discounted and purchased	62,59,190	55,44,565
Dead Stock	4,22,745	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	20,360	20,363
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	4,16,007	2,54,745
Cash	122,55,239	146,24,588
Rs.	587,64,257	601,77,282

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS REPORT.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th July 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	13	10	30 p.m.	5	4
Teheran	17	2	27 p.m.	0	37
Suez	17	3	0 p.m.	0	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 17th July, 1899.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	16	—	1
„ Karachi	0	16	—	1
„ Madras	1	1	—	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Vesayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Cable Bonny-Kamerun interrupted.

Cable laid from Swakopmund at head of Walfish Bay to Mossamades and to Capetown.

Rates to Swakopmund two annas added to those for Capetown.

Communication at present with Swakopmund interrupted.

M [illegible] Route to Siam interrupted beyond the the British frontier.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the Statement of Traffic, 8 days ending 8th July, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 1,73,345	Rs. 3,39,907	Rs. 7,514	Rs. 5,20,766
Corresponding 9 Days last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles.	—	—	—	6,25,361

Decrease............ Rs. 1,01,595

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

O'BRIEN—June 23, at Jhelum, John Arthur O'Brien, Band Master, 22nd Native Infantry, aged 35 years, 1 month and 22 days.

WALKER—July 15, in Madras, of enteric fever, Robert Henry Walker, youngest son of George Walker, Esq., of "Woodslee," Wimbledon, Surrey, and late of Madras, in his 29th year.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1899.

THE Famine of 1897, and the Report of the second Famine Commission, are the subject of a paper, contributed to the new number of the "Asiatic Quartely," by Sir Charles Elliott, one of those who fought the battle against famine in the seventies, and collaborated in the Report of the first Famine Commission. The criticism of so competent an authority is of abiding value drawing attention impartially to the errors to be avoided and the lessons to be learned, as well as to "the splendid courage, the absolute devotion, the true humanity," by which a degree of success was attained which would have seemed impossible twenty years ago. The area of British India affected by Famine was 268,000 square miles, with a population of 70,000,000. It was slight over half the area, that is, there was no district in which for three consecutive months there were more than five per cent. on relief-works; but over 60,000 square miles, with a population of eleven and a quarter millions, the famine was intense, the numbers on relief being more than ten per cent. of the population. The ratio rose to seventeen per cent. over the whole area in the three worst months, and in the North-West to twenty per cent. The famine was severe over 75,000 square miles with seventeen and a half millions of inhabitants,—and here in the three worst months from five to ten per cent. of the population sought relief. The famine of 1876-78 covered an area of 257,000 square miles (as against 268,000) with a population of 58,000,000—twelve millions less than in the recent famine. The mortality in the earlier famine was five millions; in the later, the deaths from actual starvation were few, occurring chiefly among the hill tribes, who would not seek relief in time, and among immigrants from the affected Native States. The excess mortality, due to the ravages of disease amongst people weakened by privation, was 800,000. Sir Charles Elliott notices that the Report of the second Famine Commission scarcely refers to the decline in the birth-rate, which in the former famine was 800,000 less than normal. In that famine the areas of intensity and severity were much larger than in that of 1897, while the area of slight distress was much smaller. Sir Charles has no doubt that the railways spread the scarcity over a wider area by equalising prices, but prevented it becoming so intense as it was twenty years before by carrying food-grains to localities where the supply was most deficient. The deficiency is estimated at 18 million tons of food-grains, worth 90 crores of rupees. With the loss of new food crops estimated at 20 crores, the country was the poorer by 110 crores. The Government expended 19 crores, partly in direct relief to labourers, and in doles to those incapable of labour, and partly in remission of land revenue and in loans and advances. Two crores were raised by private charity in India and in England. This relief would have fed 800,000,000 people for one day or two and a half millions for a year. During the three months, May, June and July, there were three millions on the relief-works, and at the worst period the numbers rose to four and a-half millions.

It is remarked that the parts of the country where the fight against famine was most successful were those where it had been a most frequent visitor. The executive and the people profit by past experience and fewer mistakes are made. In the Central Provinces, which had only once in 1868-69 been visited by famine during the century, the campaign against famine was the least successful. The difficulties were exceptionally great. Half the crops failed in 1894, and again in the following year. When they failed wholly in 1896 the local food resources were exhausted. The Provinces are always undermanned; some of the best officers had fallen victims to cholera or other diseases, while those who remained had no experience of famine and had never been accustomed to look forward to such a possibility. The first Commission had set down the upper valley of the Nerbudda as a tract secure from the drought. The hills, covered with forests and a sparse forest population, subsisting largely on roots and other wild produce, seemed to exclude the idea of famine. But it was precisely there that the famine was at its worst. The Commission seriously animadverted on the failure of the local authorities to understand the danger at the close of 1895 and on their neglecting to take the precautions which in the neighbouring Bundelkund brought the machinery of famine relief into play. They were censured for making the village doles too small, and the labour wage too low. Sir Charles Elliott thinks the censure too severe, and in some respects unjust. The dole was larger than that in the North-West or in Bengal, the wage was the same as in the North-West, and was based on the actual price of grain, and not at a rate below that at which the food could be actually bought in the bazaar. Mr. Holderness, who had charge of the famine department of the Government of India and, in Sir Charles's view, the highest authority on the history of the recent famine, pointed out that the high death-rate was not confined to those specially affected by the famine, but was shared by the whole population, and that in a poor and backward province it was impossible for the Government staff superintending large circuits to prevent doles given to last a month from being consumed in riotous living in a day, or prevent the tribes roaming in the forests from living on their produce, until they were reduced to such a condition that nothing could save them from death. Under the circumstances, the problem, in Mr. Holderness's opinion, was the most difficult that ever taxed an Indian Government, and complete success was impossible. In the Bombay Presidency, as in Madras, it was comparatively easy. The crops in the previous years had been good. In 1896 they failed in two districts, and also in the hilly tracts and even on the Western Ghauts, where the rain had never been known to fail, and which were classed by the first Commission as safe from famine. Among the hill tribes the mortality was heavy, but it was in part due to climatic conditions. The policy pursued was that of massing the labourers on large works—the policy introduced by Sir Michael Kennedy in the seventies, which was based on the great, if not easily realised, principle, that every four annas expended by the State in famine relief should give a return in works calculated to protect the country against the consequence of future visitations.

The principle of reproductive relief-works was much decried and misrepresented; but it was eventually adopted by the Government of India, and is the basis of the system laid down in the Famine Code. Sir Charles Elliott says very truly that "the essential characteristic of the Bombay system was the massing of labourers on large works—a policy originally adopted by this (the Bombay) Government in 1876, and which, combined with liberal arrangements for the feeding of the children and the dependents of the labourers on the works, and the gratuitous relief of others in their homes, was both successful and economical." The Commission said that "the administration of relief in the Bombay Presidency was distinctly successful both as regards the saving of human life and the mitigation of distress. In some respects it may have fallen short of the ideal standard to be aimed at, but as a whole the measure of success attained was very great." Sir Charles owns that he is not quite sure what this reservation points to, but he adds that the weak elements in the policy of the Bombay Government were the smallness of the suspensions and the remissions of land revenue, and the want of works, subsidiary to the relief-works to be opened when the heat became excessive and the rainy season approached. No doubt the Government would plead in mitigation of judgment that the resources of the Presidential Exchequer were at the lowest ebb, and that the Government of India, very much in the same case, was not in a mood to make good what was deficient. When it is acknowledged that the work in this Presidency was distinctly successful in saving life and mitigating disease, it is somewhat hypercritical to remark that an ideal standard had not been attained on all points. The Commission apparently think the ideal might be found in relaxing the rule requiring those capable of labour to go on the relief-works; they argue that it would be more economical to distribute relief gratuitously to the less capable and thus reduce the cost of supervision. Sir Charles Elliott strongly dissents from this suggestion, which he considers dangerous and in every way inexpedient. To accustom the people to a vast system of gratuitous relief is to destroy their self-respect. The value of the labour test is not to be sought in the work actually turned out, but in its tendency to keep away all who are not in real need of relief.

THE municipalities of the Bombay Presidency and their work in the past year have just been reported upon. The publication is a record of what has not been done, rather than what has; for, as the Sanitary Commissioner foreshadowed only a few days ago, very little has been attempted in the matter of sanitary work. Reduced revenue and increased expenditure consequent upon the prevalent evils of plague and famine have impeded municipal effort. In many municipalities indifference to public duties stands in the way of progress at all times. But it is open to every one of them this year to hide their shortcomings behind plague and famine. So far as the municipalities are concerned, Mr. Silcock says that the year, though hardly one of much progress, was still not one of decadence. Ahmedabad and Broach still retain their good reputation, and their efforts to keep out plague have been completely successful. Nearly all the other municipalities have had their resources severely crippled owing to plague, and it was impossible to undertake any large useful expenditure; but sanitation and repairs were carefully attended to and a fair amount of interest was taken by most of the Commissioners in their work. The Commissioner of the Central Division, Mr. Spence, said all he had to say with regard to the municipalities under his supervision last year and declines to add more this, so that the secretary who writes the Government resolution in review must needs search through a dreary procession of paragraphs, tables and prescribed forms to get at what he wants. One municipality was abolished during the year, and others may shortly follow unless they mend their ways. Mr. Winchester, in reporting on the Southern Division, is more discursive. He says that except in the case of Alibag, which is now very bad, the general situation of the municipalities, irrespective of plague, appears to be fairly sound. But so long as what is "adequate provision for providing special medical aid and accommodation for the sick in time of epidemic disease" remains undefined, no municipality can tell from year to year what is ahead of it. Mr. Winchester in this connection makes some very pointed remarks on the subject of plague expenditure, most of which he condemns as useless. "The disease was not got rid of in Europe by any of the expedients on which we are spending so lavishly here, but by a gradual improvement in the dwellings and habits of the people." And it stands to reason that, however thoroughly houses may be cleansed and disinfected, they must again in the fullness of time become re-infected if the light and air are excluded as they were before, if they are overcrowded as they were before, and if the people inhabiting them still decline the use of ordinary sanitary appliances. Municipalities can do some good, however, he thinks, in the first direction, if empowered to insist on a certain area of windows to the cubic space of every house built. The Act might also be amended so as to give powers to prevent overcrowding. The habits of the people are changeable only by themselves—which is all very true, and so well known as to render repetition needless.

THE chapters of the report on municipal taxation in the report, above referred to, show that in the Northern Division of Bombay the principal form of raising money for public purposes is by house-tax. This is in force in thirty-eight municipalities. Sixteen levy octroi; nineteen tax animals vehicles and levy tolls; twelve have a conservancy tax, while others tax professions, trades, boats, pilgrims, etc. Out of the forty-one municipalities in the division, twenty-five derive their entire income from direct taxation. The income of taxation, both direct and indirect, is very nearly the same as last year, no progress having been made in substituting direct for indirect taxation. The average incidence of taxation in the Northern Division per head of population was Rs. 1-4-11 and of total income Rs. 2-10-1 against Re. 1-6-11 and Rs. 2-14-7 in the previous year—a sufficient indication of the effects of plague and depression of trade. In the Central division the incidence of taxation fell from Re. 1-10-1 to Re. 1-7-1 per head. In the Southern Division the increase of octroi only is worked out, so no comparison is possible. Indeed this is the case in many particulars. Each Commissioner sends in his report as best pleases him, as long or as short as he chooses, provided certain prescribed tables are filled in. But throughout the presidency the tenor of each municipal report is the same. In the fight with plague they have become liable for a serious load of debt, which will for a long time cripple their resources.

IT is pleasing to notice the publication of the series of books on "The Hindu temples of Bombay," by Mr. K. Raghunathji, has been resumed. A lack of finances caused their stoppage some time ago, but apparently funds have come to hand, and it is to be hoped the money forthcoming will enable the author to continue his literary work to the end. The booklets contain much information and folk-lore, alike interesting to Europeans and natives, and the latest volume deals with the temples comprised in the Bhuleshwar and Mahaluxmi groups. The description of Mahaluxmi temple at Breach Candy states that in the beginning it was a place of worship among the Agris and Kolis only. Gradually, it attracted the attention of higher classes, such as the Prabhus and the Banias, who were then the leading men of the Hindu community at Bombay, the former on account of their position in the Government service and the latter on account of their wealth. They were also foremost in performing acts of charity and in giving proofs of their religious zeal. Inside the temple there are three images of black stone representing the three attributes of the goddess Durga. They are richly dressed, and their garments together with the jewels have been given by different persons in payment of the vows made by them for obtaining the objects of their desires. These vows are paid in various ways, often in external and internal improvements of the building. The worshipper is a paid Gujerathi Brahman, whose business is to perform daily morning worship, to offer "naived" of cooked food, to perform the evening "arti," and to be in attendance on the gods day and night according as occasion for his presence may arise. Another worshipper of the gods, or rather the goddesses, is the Bhopi. His duties are to wash the temple daily, to keep it clean, to prepare lights, and to do similar other menial work. This latter office has become hereditary, but history shows that litigation was constantly arising between the various worshippers as to the division of the income of the temple. The management is now apparently in the hands of appointed trustees. The little volume contains much other fascinating details, and the author is worthy of encouragement.

YESTERDAY'S cables from the Seychelles, Mauritius and Zanzibar show pressure is again higher and winds stronger than usual in the trades region. The reported famine, however, in East Africa, which indicates the failure of a portion of the monsoon winds to deposit moisture in their course, is noticeable; also the fact that while the Bengal section of current continues to bring rain up the Ganges Valley and along the whole length of the Himalayas, the Bombay current on Sunday again failed to precipitate rain of any extent in the Deccan or throughout any part of the wide region of Southern and Western India which it feeds. Information is now awaited with interest regarding the height of the Nile floods this season, as these are due to the same monsoon in its earlier course, and should indicate whether the deficiency has been confined to the southern section of the current or has extended across its entire breadth.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with the outward mails of the 7th instant, left Aden, at 3 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at day-light, on Saturday next.

THE trial of the five persons implicated in the derailment of a passenger train at Palghur, on the morning of the 18th May last, commenced, yesterday, before Mr Mohsin B. Tyebji, Sessions judge, Thana. Two of the accused, named Barkia Padma and Naagra Sonoo, who were originally witnesses for the prosecution, but were afterwards joined with the rest of the accused by the committing magistrate, were discharged, the prosecution having withdrawn the charges laid against them. Another accused, named Pandia Gondia, was granted a pardon on his undertaking to make a full disclosure of the circumstances relative to the offences alleged against him and the remaining two accused. The case stands adjourned for further hearing.

COMMANDER STREET, Indian Marine, has been granted a gratuity of Rs. 5,000 on retirement, in recognition of his valuable services.

No fresh cases of plague have occurred in the Jullundur, Hoshiarpur or Rawalpindi districts, and the disease is showing signs of dying out.

THE second section of the Tapti Valley Railway from Vyara to Cinchpada, a distance of 37 miles, was opened for passenger traffic on the 10th instant.

IT is understood that a Bill to restrict civil appeals in the Punjab is likely to be introduced immediately into the Imperial Legislative Council.

MR. HILTON, Superintending Engineer, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and Mrs. Ibbetson, accompanied by Mr. Fox Strangways, Chief Secretary, and the Personal Assistant, left Pachmarhi on Saturday for Nagpur.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 24th June, 1899, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1898 of 163,104 maunds and Rs. 28,253 in the earnings.

MISSES HARRIS, Wheatley and M. Harvey, who have done excellent plague service, and Miss H. Baird, sister of Lieutenant Baird, who was killed at Chitral, have been admitted to the Indian Nursing Service.

IN the case of Lieutenant King, who was sentenced in the Low assault affair, after the Commander-in-Chief in India has considered the case, the papers will have to be forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief in England for final decision of the matter.

A RECENT order of Government shows that the direct and indirect expenditure incurred in connection with plague operations in the Madras Presidency for 1898-99, under Provincial, Local and Port Funds, was Rs. 9,05,508. The details are as follows:—Provincial Rs. 2,08,612; Local Rs. 4,43,560; Municipal Rs. 2,52,356; Port Funds Rs. 980.

IN reply to the Memorial from the Mahomedan Literary Society and the Mahomedan Association of Royapettah, forwarded by the Hon'ble Ghulam Muhammed Sahib Bahadur, the Mahomedan Member of the Legislative Council, Madras, to Government praying that Hindustani may be recognised as one of the vernaculars of the Madras District, the Government has replied declining to comply with the prayer of the memorialists.

IN 1867, the Madras Government resolved to make an annual grant of Rs. 9,058 to the Madras Municipality for the purpose of keeping in repair the two great military lines of communication, *i.e.*, the roads leading from the Fort towards St. Thomas' Mount and to Poonamallee. Government has now increased the grant to Rs. 12,000 with effect from the current year, as the Engineer of the Municipality in reply to the complaint that these two thoroughfares are generally in a bad state of repair, has represented that the original sum is not sufficient to admit of doing the work thoroughly.

IN connection with the recent attack on a rations convoy near Haidari Kach when a sepoy was killed, the Shaman Khel, within whose limits the offence was committed, having failed to arrest the offenders, it was decided to enforce the responsibility of the Shaman Khel and exact reprisals. Accordingly at 1 a.m., on the 11th instant 90 rifles marched from Sarwakai and 70 from Jandola and smartly surprised three Shaman Khel encampments, taking 23 prisoners without a shot being fired. The troops were all back in camp by 2 p. m. A Jalal Khel with a stolen mare was seized in one camp and two snider rifles in another. Twenty-three of the prisoners, amongst whom were some noted budmashes, were sent to Jandola.

THE "Indian Mirror" writes:—Benares has suffered yet another severe bereavement. That famous Hindu ascetic, known as "the holy man of Benares," Swami Bhaskarananda, has passed away. The deceased Swami was a name to conjure with among the Hindu community. No devout Hindu pilgrim passed through Benares without prostraiting himself at the aged Swami's feet, and beseeching his blessing. The late Swami Bhaskarananda had numerous disciples, who loved him always, and disobeyed his injunctions but once—and that was after his death. The last wishes of the Swami were that his remains should be disposed of in the manner the Parsis do at Bombay, that they should be given as a feast to the birds of the air. But his disciples have acted otherwise, and the body of the Swami was buried in a sitting posture after the manner of the Sadhus. A temple will be created over the grave, and the site will doubtless be used in future as one for Hindu periodical pilgrimage.

THE following information has been issued by the Public Works Department:—The Government of India recently had under consideration the desirability of an improved system for the collection of traffic statistics to be submitted with railway projects. With this object Traffic Officers are now deputed with the engineers on surveys of new lines of railway for the purposes of collecting information relating to the probable traffic that may be expected. This information is to be submitted to Government in such form as to show the probable traffic which is expected together with the general information as to the character of the country traversed, its capabilities for development, the population of the villages along the route of the proposed railway, trade centres, etc., as well as any other useful information that can be given. The above will be of interest to promoters and others interested in Indian railways who on application to the Government of India in the Public Works Department will be furnished with further information on the subject.

A REPRESENTATIVE committee, consisting of Messrs. H. C. Fanshawe, J. Sime and J. M. Campion, Lieutenant-Colonels Bate and Bamber, I.M.S., Khan Bahadur Ikram-ulla Khan and Rai Bahadur Ram Kishen Das, two leading residents of Delhi, recently met in that city to work out details for the long projected Juvenile Reformatory. It was agreed that the lunatic asylum building could be adapted for the purpose in view when the inmates have been transferred to the Central Asylum at Lahore. Judging from the number of children in reformatories in Bengal (380), Bombay (65), Madras (150) and the North-Western Provinces (125), accommodation for about one hundred would probably suffice for the Punjab; and we understand that the Superintending Engineer, Umballa Circle, and the Inspector-General of Prisons will soon be in a position to place their plans and estimates for the conversion of the Delhi asylum before another meeting of the Committee, the members of which all happen to be at Simla. Just at present the Local Government is in funds, so there should be no difficulty on the score of expense, which, after all, should not in any case be prohibitory.

ACCORDING to the *Cri de Paris*, the Italian dancer Cavalieri has just married Prince Bariatinski, a Russian millionaire. Cavalieri is the daughter of a newspaper hawker in Rome, her mother being a washer-woman. She first sold papers with her father, and then entered a printing office. Later she appeared at a cafechantant at a salary of 50 centissimi a night, and while performing there she was discovered by a Milan manager, who was so struck by her beauty that he secured her services, took her to Paris, and made her famous.

THERE has been a great surprise in connection with the renewal of the East Indian Railway contract, which will have effect from the 1st January 1900. Under the terms of the notice given by the Secretary of State for India, it appeared that there would be no radical alteration in the terms under which the line is worked by the East India Railway Company; and shares have been dealt with on the assumption that the main principles would be retained, and the annuity holders so continue to profit by the growing fortunes of the undertaking. The dividend, with guaranteed interest, was £5-5-0 per cent. in 1895; £5-3-6 in 1896; £6-8-0 in 1897; and £6-10-6 in 1898. The Company divides with Government the profits of the line, the Government share having hitherto been four-fifths, and the Company's share one-fifth, on the whole of the profits. Government have now given notice that from 1900 this arrangement for division will be up to Rs. 25,00,000 only of profits in a half-year, and that on any profits in excess of Rs. 25,00,000 the Company's share is to be reduced to one-fifteenth. The seriousness of the change may be gauged by the fact that the price of the annuities fell in a few days from £170 to £150. On the basis of last year's earnings the new contract would mean a reduction of the dividend by about £1-2-0 per cent. We do not yet know what the annuity holders have to say to the change which they are asked to accept, but there cannot fail to be bitterness. The meeting to consider the Government offer was to have been held on the 28th June.

ECCLESIASTICAL controversy is seldom amusing whatever else it may be, but *The Indian Churchman* is distinctly comic, writes a contemporary. By way of rebuking those who predict that the Church, if certain of its members persist in bringing on "crises," may one day be disestablished, this writer pictures the unspeakable condition of an English parish which should support its own clergyman. "Behold," he says, "any one of these rural paradises served by the poor minion voluntarily maintained! Picture the patronage of the pompous village shopkeeper, of the grocer-postmaster: the exasperating tyranny of the self-taxed farmer! No: as heretofore the English clergyman must be independent of that petty local rancour which will trample into the clay of its clod strewed fields the man who will not re-echo its narrow prejudices. Patent is the reason why the harried Wesleyan preacher has to coat his pills of piety with puling party politics. He must swallow the local lozenge or depart elsewhere. "Has this eloquent defender of a State Church peradventure been educated in the Bengal School of Rhetoric? There are other signs that point this way in the same issue: Bishop Welldon is complimented for his "lucid condensiveness," and his "brief and even brisk" manner in a recent article in the "Indian Church Quarterly." In yet another paragraph "a propos" of a reduction in the number of pictures in the nude at the Royal Academy, Heaven is thanked that "the public mind at home has not yet been manured sufficiently with the Gallic processes of forcing and animalistic culture to evoke material for a whole book full of sensual inanities per annum;" and we are reminded that "God from the beginning has decreed that in the adult human being to be seen naked is a shameful thing." One picture in the exhibition is found by the writer "truly relief-ful:" it is by Mr. Harold Piffard, who, we are told, has a close relationship with Calcutta inasmuch as his mother, Mrs. Jackson, is there; "and continues, we may say, an intrinsic connection with clerical life and good works in that city." This is "The Indian Churchman's" way of telling us that Mrs. Jackson is the wife of a clergyman.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRANSVAAL.

FRANCHISE PROPOSALS.

LONDON, JULY 16.

It is understood that the Progressives in the Transvaal Volksraad favour rejecting the draft of the new franchise proposals and of substituting a simpler measure.

The Afrikander Bond is holding meetings in Cape Colony approving the franchise proposals of the Transvaal.

JAPAN'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

JULY 17.

The "Times," in a leading article, says that Japan to-day takes her place as the equal of the civilised Powers. It congratulates Japanese statesmen upon the achievement of a great task, having gained their end because they deserved to.

The new regime, says the "Times," will probably strengthen the many ties uniting Englishmen and Japanese.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 17.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with mails of the 7th instant, left here for Bombay, at 3 a.m., to-day, and the s. s. Victoria, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

INDIA AND THE CURRENCY REPORT.

THE GOLD RESERVE.

GOVERNMENT POLICY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 17.

So far as can be learned informally here, the differences pointed out in the Indian Press in the two telegraphic versions of the Currency Commision's report which have up to present arrived are apparent rather than real.

This applies especially to the differences of opinion suggested as existing between the Government of India and the Currency Commission subject to the ultimate utilisation of gold reserves for foreign remittances.

The exact line the Government of India will take in this connection cannot of course be absolutely stated, as the matter has not yet come up.

I have reason to believe, however, that so far from any difference of opinion existing, the views at present held by the responsible advisers of Government in Simla will be found within the four corners of the recommendations of the Currency Commission. It is hoped that the process will continue which has already built up a gold reserve of nearly two and a-half millions sterling, in Indian Treasuries, especially as it is now supplemented by the arrangement just sanctioned for buying at the Bombay Mint of gold from Indian mines.

Until the gold reserve has grown to a point beyond fear of being affected by the operations of speculators, however, the Government of India will have to proceed cautiously, and while giving gold as a rule when required for trade purposes for foreign remittance, will follow the reasonable example set by the French Government in reserving full right to refuse such accommodation.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieutenant Pilkington, 8th Company Eastern Division Artillery, also Captain Norris, Quartermaster, 2nd Suffolks, have been permitted to retire.

Lieutenant Mathew Lannowe becomes A.-D.-C. to Colonel Vanrennen, officiating in Command of the Rawalpindi District.

Lieutenant Bridges, R. Battery Royal Horse Artillery, joins the Central African Rifles; Lieut. C. M. Ritchie, from Allahabad, succeeding him at Trimulgherry.

Veterinary-Lieutenant G. M. Williams is posted for employment in South Africa.

WEEKLY PLAGUE RETURNS.

FURTHER INCREASE IN THE MORTALITY.

Plague returns for the week ending last Saturday show yet a further large increase in the mortality, due to more deaths in the Bombay Presidency; Poona City having 253 deaths against 245 in the previous week, and Kholapur State and Belgaum district showing a large increase.

The total plague deaths in the whole of India during the week amounted to 1,485 against 1,144 in the previous seven days. Of these Bombay City returns 66 deaths, Karachi City three deaths, Bombay Presidency 1,384, Madras Presidency one, Mysore State thirteen, Hyderabad State fourteen, and Calcutta five deaths.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, JULY 17.

To-day's returns show 57 cases and 40 deaths in the City; in the Cantonment 19 cases and 14 deaths; and in the District 7 cases and 7 deaths, the total mortality being 55.

There have been no cases during the last few days in the Cavalry lines.

CRICKET: LORD SANDHURST'S ELEVEN VS. MAJOR STANTON'S TEAM.

A cricket match between Lord Sandhurst's eleven and Major Stanton's team was played at Ganeshkhind in fine weather. The home team won the toss, and went in, making 251 runs, of which Mr. Bond made 68, Captain Greig 45, Major King 23, Major Martin 21, Mr. Winterbottom 20, Lord Sandhurst 13 (not out), and Captaian Goring 13.

After four o'clock, Major Stanton's team went in, and scored only 53 runs, and had to follow on, but time, however, prevented the completion of two innings, and they made 50 runs for five wickets down.

The game ended in favour of the home team by 188 runs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 17.

Mail steamer Omrah, from Suez, arrived here yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	106 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	67 1-16
Bar Silver	27 5-8

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE.

SEVEN SOLDIERS BEFORE THE COURT.

RANGOON, JULY 17.

This morning, seven soldiers of the 1st Royal West Kent Regiment were brought before Major Wyllie, Cantonment Magistrate, charged with outraging a Burmese woman, named Mah Gone, on April 2 last. The prisoners were brought up in custody of European constables under an Inspector.

Mah Gone is an elderly Burmese woman, and when called she appeared ill, and her faculties were obviously not much clearer than when examined during Horrick's trial. She said she lived at Pagandoung, some twenty miles by the river from Rangoon. She came to Rangoon in April last to worship at a pagoda. She was then questioned about the outrage, but her answers were quite incoherent. She said the soldiers did nothing to her, and she did not know why the police brought her to the Court.

Mr. De Glanville, the Public Prosecutor, said it was useless going on with the examination, and he asked the Court to make a note of witness's condition.

Mah Toke, a Burmese woman, called, said she had known Mah Gone for twenty-five years. The day after the outrage she met Mah Gone, and the latter told her of the occurrence. Witness did not think Mah Gone was in her right mind on that day.

Maung Hpo, a gold leaf seller at the pagoda, said Mah Gone made purchases from him at the April festival. She then seemed quite well. A few hours afterwards he saw her with the police, and heard she had been outraged. Her hair was dishevelled, and her dress in disorder.

Mah Choe deposed she was step-daughter to Mah Gone, who came to Rangoon early in April last for the water feast, and remained in witness's house. She left for the pagoda on the morning of the day in question, saying she would be back after paying her devotions. She, however, did not return. Witness afterwards heard of the outrage. Mah Gone had never been wrong in her mind. She suffered from dropsy, and was unwell when she came to Rangoon for the water feast.

Bah Sine, the fifth witness, a paddy cultivator, brother of Mah Gone, said the latter was living with him and came with him to Rangoon. She was then of sound mind. He thought she was bodily weak on account of dropsy. He left for Pegu before the Sunday in question, and when he returned he found Mah Gone with her relatives in Rangoon. Her mind was then gone, and she was unable to give any rational account of what had happened. Mah Gone was 47 years of age. She was of a good character, and had been so all her life.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow.

Mr. Wallace, Superintendent of Police, on special duty in connection with the case, applied for an order for the production of the proceedings at the Military Court of Enquiry and for attendance of the Recording Officers, Colonel Stevens and Major Townsend.

The application was granted.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 16.

As yet the season of 1899 has not been brilliant. We seem to be fewer in number than usual, and there is no overcrowding at the Gymkhana or Boat Club. It is difficult to give any reason for this, but I suppose that this third visitation of plague has a great deal to do with it. Visitors do not care to come to Poona; even if they have no apprehension for themselves, they think there may be trouble about servants and supplies. However, let us hope that as the season advances, things will brighten up a little. We have passed through the levee and the formal reception at Government House, and the first big ball of the season is to take place there this week.

Men were puzzled somewhat at the announcement that for the reception at Government House "morning dress" was to be worn; and this term apparently covers everything from the orthodox top hat and frock coat, to a shabby suit of dittoes and ancient straw hat. I may be old-fashioned in my ideas, but I must say that I think that men should conform to the "conveniences" of society when they appear at a function of this sort, or remain away.

Polo is waking up this season, and we have some pleasant afternoons, enlivened by the Cavalry Band at the polo ground. The latter, although still rather dusty and soft in places, is improving, and should we be favoured with a little rain, ought to be in excellent order by the time the usual tournament comes off. Golf has very much caught on again, and the afternoons upon the breezy links at Yerrowda are very enjoyable, particularly on Saturday afternoons, when Colonel and Mrs. Bogey are "At Home" on the links.

Poona is going to wake up soon, and this week, besides the ball at Government House on Tuesday, Lady Lowi gives a garden party at Magdala House.

Hunting has been going on merrily, but the country is too dry, and unless rain falls shortly, it will stop. In fact, things are beginning to look serious, and out in the districts the young crops are in danger of withering. It would be a great blessing if you could prevail on your Bombay meteorologist to stir up the monsoon and give us a downpour in Poona.

REPORTED OUTRAGE ON THE RAILWAY.

ASSISTANT STATION-MASTER AND TWO POINTSMEN KILLED.

A TERRIBLE outrage was reported to have been committed some time early yesterday morning at Chalkan, a small wayside station, about six miles on this side of Burhanpur, on the G. I. P. Railway line. The assistant station-master and two pointsmen in charge of the station are reported to have been killed, but the accuracy of the report cannot be guaranteed, until some confirmatory particulars are received by the railway authorities.

It appears that a telegram was received by the railway authorities here yesterday from the station-master at Chalkan, that the station-master and two pointsmen had been killed; that the station master had locked himself in the station room; that there was firing all round the station, that he (station-master) was in imminent danger, and he asked that immediate help might be sent to him.

The Superintendent of Police at Khandwa proceeded to Chalkan to make inquiries and to ascertain correct information.

The railway authorities here received a telegram that it was the assistant station-master who had been killed, and not the station-master. The latter, who had wired the advices, probably made a mistake. It cannot be said that the information is absolutely correct, because within the last two or three months bogus telegrams of the sort have been received that Bhils from Asergarh jungle were attacking the station-master. The railway authorities here have wired for further particulars, and until the report is confirmed, it cannot be said that the information is correct. Possibly there has been a raid committed by Bhil dacoits from Asergarh. But what could be the object of the raid cannot be surmised, as nothing valuable was kept in the station and nothing is reported to have been looted.

It is not believed that the recent signallers' strike has anything whatever to do with the reported outrage.

In view of the increasing importance of Belgian commercial enterprise in China, the Chinese Government has decided upon the establishment of a Legation at Brussels.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE RISE IN THE IRON TRADE.

TRADE COMBINATION MOVEMENT.

THE COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

THE prices of iron and steel continue to rise in a very marked manner day by day, and they now stand at higher figures than have been known for twenty years, with only very few exceptions. The price of Scotch warrants is up to 68s. per ton; of hematite warrants on the West Coast to 72s. per ton; and of Cleveland warrants to 63s. per ton. As an indication of the remarkable rapidity of this increase in values it may be stated that the average price of Scotch warrants for last year did not exceed 47s. 2d., and the highest price was not more than 50s. 5d., while the average price of West Coast hematite warrants was 52s. 2d., or just about 20s. per ton less than the current quotation. There can be no doubt that prices are likely to rise still higher, as there is a general impression that iron is about to be scarcer. It is important to remember that, speaking generally, the same level of nominal prices to-day as in 1880, or even in 1890, means a very material difference in the amount of profits realised, assuming that the relation of the costs of raw material to the total cost of production is approximately the same. As a rule, the cost of producing every kind of commodity has been reduced within recent years. In reference to no commodity is this reduction more marked than in the case of iron and steel. The figures quoted by Mr. C. Kirchkoff, in his recent presidential address to the American Institute of Mining Engineers, supply a remarkable evidence of this fact. The reduction of costs has been effected by increasing the output per unit of plant, and of capital outlay, by getting a larger yield for a given expenditure on labour at mines, cokeovens, blast furnaces, and finished steel-works, by reduced railway and lake transportation charges, and in other directions. It would be profitless to quote specific figures here because they necessarily vary from period to period, and almost from week to week. The prices of finished materials have followed the increased values of raw materials and pig-iron, sometimes at a shorter, sometimes at a greater distance. The greatest profits, however, must fall to the share of the owner and producer of raw materials. Indeed, the values of raw materials have gone up so largely, that there is not much margin of profit left, even at present rates, for those who buy them in the open market to produce pig-iron. The increase in the price of coke is quite phenomenal. Blast furnace coke is now being sold at about 22s. at furnaces on Teeside, whereas the usual price is not over 12s. 6d. The supply is scarce, and prices are likely to keep up until it is more plentiful.

The British Iron Trade Association has this week issued to its members a "memorandum on some possible sources of iron ore supply for British blast-furnaces," which deals more especially with Nova Scotia and Cape Breton from this point of view. The supplies of Nova Scotia, and especially those of Picton County, are stated to be of considerable extent, and to include magnetic, red hematite, limonite, clay ironstone, and spathic ores, analyses, more or less complete, being given of each variety. The percentage of metalic iron in these ores varies from 41 to 56 per cent. Details are given of the cost of labour, which is stated to be moderate, ordinary labourers at some existing mines receiving from one dollar to 1-50 per day. The Picton ores are already being worked to some extent in connection with the iron works established at Londonderry. The thickness of the vein of ore is stated to be in some cases as much as 150 feet. At Cape Breton recent researches have brought to light a large quantity of excellent ore, on the George's River, situated at the western end of Long Island, in the County of Cape Breton. The area of this ore is said to extend over two square miles, running from the shore of the Bras d'Or Lake, in a southerly direction for one mile, and two miles east and west. The main deposit is located on the brow and top of a mountain—the Barrasois. The Inter-colonial Railway passes by the foot of this mountain, and connects the ore deposits with practically the whole of the North American Continent. The ore here is stated to assay 60 per cent. of metallic iron, with only 0·019 of phosphorus and 0·013 of sulphur. A very high figure is put as the probable quantity of iron ore in the deposit—not less than 2,032 million tons!—which is probably an exaggeration, but the memorandum points out that after this computation has been largely discounted there probably remains enough to make investigations worth while by British iron masters.

THE combination movement grows in intensity, says a special in the "Manchester Evening Chronicle." the latest statement is that tangible progress is being made in the long-mooted scheme to combine the Lancashire makers of textile machinery, and it is affirmed that several of the leading firms in this big and important industry have already signed provisional agreements to join the proposed combination. However, some experts in the trade express their doubts as to whether the difficulties which have so far proved insuperable are now likely to be overcome. Whilst the report just published of the past year's working of Messrs. Howard and Bullough, Limited, of Accrington, shows that that firm and, presumably, other of the great Lancashire concerns in the business—have of late experienced a period of marvellous prosperity, it is well-known that there are certain big firms in the trade who cannot show results anything like so good as those in question; whilst of one or two concerns in the industry a policy of "cutting" prices is affirmed. If such huge firms of Messrs. Platt Brothers and Co., Limited, and Asa Lees and Co., Limited, of Oldham, and Dobson and Barlow, Limited of Bolton—the first-named alone employ, in all their departments, 11,000 to 12,000 hands—came into the combination, it would, of course, be one of great magnitude and power. Another combination scheme, which, we understand, is making headway, is that of the federation of the cotton yarn dyers of Lancashire, whose prospectus is forecasted for September next; whilst arrangements are also in hand for forming a similar combination of the indigo and scarlet dyers of the West Riding, embracing the following centres:—Leeds, Dewsbury, Birstal, Elland, Heckmondwike, and Luddendenfoot. It is said that the leading firms in the business have already promised their adhesion to the scheme; and both this and the cotton yarn dyers' scheme are proposed to be worked upon the lines of the successfully-formed Bradford Dyers' Association, Limited, which is mainly a worsted piece-goods' dyeing business. It is also said that satisfactory progress is being made with the valuation and audits for the proposed federation of the worsted yarn and slubbing dyers, and for the combination of the British Calico Printers.

THIS form of charge was initiated some eight or nine years back, and about the period that the new schedule of rates came into force. It was one of the new imposts devised by the fertile railway brain to replenish the depletion of revenue in other directions, but the public have long been asking why the charge 6d. per day should now be charged for siding rent for coal in waggons, seeing that the traffic has been dealt with for something like forty or fifty years without any such charge being made. The railway companies contend that the Act of Parliament gave them the right to make the charge in addition to the tonnage rate which comprised terminals. The traders on the other hand maintain that the Act only gave the railway companies power to make a reasonable charge, and that no charge could be reasonable which did not take into consideration what the railway companies had already received under the same head; and further, that any other mode of dealing with the matter would be giving the railway companies interests on capital outlay twice over. In the dispute between the Leicester coal traders and the Midland Railway, Major General Hutchinson was appointed arbitrator, and he has recently decided that the charge of 6d. per day per waggon for the first day, 4 1-2d. for the second, and 3d. for the third and each succeeding day is reasonable, four days to be allowed for clearing the waggons before the charge comes into force. The coal traders, through the executive of their federation, have decided to oppose the enforcement of the awards, and to take the question to the House of Lords. At a recent meeting of the Manchester and Northern Counties Federation of Coal-traders Association held in Manchester, it was reported that the position of this old dispute was much the same as it was four years ago, except that the traders had been able to establish some portion of their contention. Legislation should either prohibit or restrict the enforcement of new charges by railway companies, and any future Act affecting the relations of traders and the railway companies should embrace all questions that could possibly arise between them.

A telegram through Laffan's agency announces that Commodore Giffard, of the British Navy, has become involved in a serious dispute with the French Naval Authorities through his action in enforcing the right of Americans to take bait along the French Shore. The French Commander gave orders that no American vessels should be supplied, whereon Commodore Giffard instructed the American vessels to take what they needed so long as they complied with the local regulations, promising that he would protect them. Then the French no longer attempted any actual interference, but hampered the Americans in very possible way. The whole Treaty Coast is in a most excited state. The Newfoundland natives and the Americans are appealing to their Governments for protection. The United States Government has demanded immediate cessation from interference, and serious friction is expected if the French persist. It is reported that Admiral Sampson will arrive shortly to confer with the British and Colonial representatives. It would not be at all surprising if the British Government made a serious effort to settle this long-standing dispute, now that America's rights have to be protected. While it was only the colonists that were aggrieved there seemed little likelihood of it.

Following on the active demand experienced in May, a brisk trade of considerable dimensions during the first week or ten days of the current month has again to be recorded, and though latterly a lull has occurred, the strong position previously attained by producers has enabled sellers to show indifference with regard to further orders unless on their own terms. There are, however, some sections of the market which have not participated to the same extent as others in the business done, and in these quarters sellers have latterly been easier to deal with. The prolonged period of comparative steadiness in the price of American cotton doubtless caused buyers of yarns and cloth to give less attention to the possibility of fluctuations in the cost of production, and it is evident that much of the recent buying has been rather with a view to securing supplies of specialities for suitable delivery than in execution of actual orders on hand, prices current in the oversea markets being still in numerous instances below the equivalent of the rates paid here. In the case of yarns and goods made from Egyptian cotton, however, the hardening in the price of the raw material has induced buyers to place orders. Unquestionably the satisfactory feature in the position from a producer's point of view is the fact that the business done has yielded a full and in some cases even a large margin of profit. Moreover, the extensive contracts entered into—which on the average probably equal the production of machinery for three or four months to come—secure a continuance of profitable working. On the other hand, merchants' risks have been increased by the policy adopted, and they are now interested with sellers in the maintenance of prices.

A matter of importance to Lancashire trade was the bursting of the monsoon in Bombay on the 12th inst. A day or two later telegrams announced generally heavy rain throughout India, indicating that the monsoon currents were at least nominally strong. Later advices state that the rainfall continues seasonable, and the outlook for trade in India may therefore be considered good. The plague death-rate has fallen to small figures, and it is hoped that the usual recurrence with the advent of the cooler season will be less severe. As anticipated last month, the Bank of Bombay rate of discount has been reduced to 5 per cent, at which figure the Bank of Bengal rate also now stands. The announcement that the Indian Government would be prepared to lend money against deposits of rupee paper to the Presidency banks during the busy export season gives promise of a continuance of easy rates for money which must prove beneficial to commercial interests. Indian exchange has fluctuated between 1s. 3 15-16d. and 1s. 4d. for telegraphic transfers. Silver has fallen from 28d. to 27 11-16d.; but the alterations in China exchanges have been slight. Mexican exchange has given way from 24 1-2d. to 24 1-8d. Though the rates for Chili and Brazil have fluctuated, the alterations on the month have been slight. The gold premium in Buenos Ayres has shown a slightly lower tendency.

A active demand for cloth prevailed during the first half of the month, and a large business was done at hardening prices. As manufacturers become deeply engaged the difficulty of booking orders for comparatively early delivery increased, and proved a hindrance, but not always an obstacle to business. In many instances contracts for delivery extending into next year were placed. The market gained strength, but the demand latterly has considerably slackened, though offers are still by no means scarce. Buyers reduced their limits in sympathy with the drooping tendency in the price of raw American cotton, but though sellers have modified the extreme rates that they were at one time asking they have generally shown unwillingness to meet buyers to the extent demanded. A full proportion of the purchases has been for the Indian markets, including many important lines of shirtings, mull dhooties, shirting dhooties, and bleaching fabrics for Calcutta. The demand at the close is quieter, as stocks in Calcutta have moved much less freely. Bombay buyers, encouraged by the prospects in thta market, have operated freely in various goods; while for Madras a fair offtake of both shirtings and lighter cloths is reported. An average volume of business for Karachi has gone through. Buying on a free scale of favourite staple cloths for China has been in evidence, and transactions in grey and white staple cloths for Singapore and Penang have frequently been mentioned. A revival of demand for Japan has resulted in the placing of fair orders for shirtings and finishing goods. Trade for the Mediterranean outlets has shown some improvement, but the Levant markets have continued inactive, owing, it is said, to the indifferent prospects for the crops in several districts in Turkey and Eastern Europe. The outbreak of the plague in Egypt appears to have interfered with business in Alexandria. Under the influence of good harvests and higher exchanges a considerable trade has been in progress for Chili, Argentina, Brazil, and the smaller South American markets. The brilliant weather experienced has induced an active demand in the home-trade sections of the market. A brisk trade in printing and finishing cloths, chiefly in the early part of the month, can be recorded. Heavy goods have been difficult to move at satisfactory prices.

CATS, RATS AND RED TAPE.

THE *Madras Mail* re-tells an old story thus:—The scene of action is the storeroom of the Clothing Department of a large garrison. Gorgeous clothing is stored here to deck the gallant defenders of the people; but, alas! rats developed a taste for eating the cloth and the damage was considerable. One of the subordinates, therefore, conceived a plan, which he at once put into execution. Having procured a cat, "one that had killed rats all its life," he placed this cat in charge of all the Government property in the store, and the cat in recognition of its services, received rations duly indented for and, like all those for whom the Commissariat provides, lived in the lap of luxury. However, the eagle eye of a Babu noticed this item and at once put in an Objection Statement, and an end was put to the cat's festive time. The only course open now was to provide rat traps, and these were duly indented for and supplied. The depredations of the rats still continued in spite of the traps; great havoc was done, and the matter began to look serious. Those in authority at last decided to investigate the matter. After much discussion, much uttering of words of wisdom and quotations from works of Military lore, a casual question as to what the traps were baited with revealed the truth in this noteworthy answer:—"There having been no allowance made, or authority given for providing bait for the traps, no bait was used."

THE LATE SIR ROMESH CHANDRA MITTER.

THE Bombay Presidency Association has sent the following telegram of condolence to the family of Sir Romesh Chandra Mitter:—

"The Council of the Association wish to put on record their sense of the great loss the country has sustained by the death of so distinguished a judge and so patriotic a public citizen as Sir Romesh Chandra Mitter who was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress held at Calcutta in 1896."

THE FAR EAST.

OUTRAGE AT MENGTSZ.

THE BOCCA TIGRIS INCIDENT.

INFORMATION reaches us of a daring outrage at Mengtsz, an important town on the Franco-Chinese frontier in the Province of Yunnan. Only the briefest details have come to hand, but these indicate that a band of armed Chinese attacked the Imperial Maritime Customs Station and the French Consulate, burning down the houses of the Commissioner and the Customs' Assistants, and plundering the quarters of the Outdoor Staff and the French Consulate. The outrage occurred early on the morning of Thursday, 22nd June. Fortunately, all the foreigners are safe.

A special telegram from our Shanghai correspondent on 28th June reads:—The French have claimed Taels 1,200,000 and mining rights in six districts in the Province of Szechuen. This demand practically covers the whole mineral field of Szechuen and the large monetary claim was made in the hope that the Chinese Government, having no spare funds for such a heavy indemnity, would grant the mining rights. The Chinese, however, have offered Taels 2,000,000, in settlement of all claims. The French now insist upon having the mining concessions, which will involve the question of the Yangtsze Valley and the control of Szechuen. Meanwhile, British diplomacy is inactive.

An exciting little incident in which H. M. S. Plover has played a prominent part has just come to our notice. It is customary for a British gunboat to be sent up to Canton every year during the celebration of the Dragon festival for the protection of the Shameen, and on 11th June while the Plover was steaming up the river a signal was hoisted at Bocca Tigris forts. The signal was unintelligible to those on board the Plover, and she continued on her voyage. The commander of the fort had, however, intended to stop the gunboat, and he fired a blank shot across her bows. On arriving at Canton, Commander Cowper proceeded to the British Consulate, and a despatch was sent to the Viceroy demanding an apology. There was a prompt reply to the despatch, the Lieutenant-Colonel in command of the Forts personally visiting the gunboat and offering a most abject apology for the error.

At the Hongkong Supreme Court, on June 26, after sentencing Reginald George Hopkins to eighteen months imprisonment, with hard labour, for the embezzlement of sums of money amounting to dols. 2,159, the property of the Mutual Stores, His Hon. W. M. Goodman, Acting Chief Justice, referred to a very discreditable method of business which the prisoner revealed. Hopkins put in as an exhibit in the case a letter by which he induced the Chinese to enter the partnership. The statement had reference to Lipton's agency held by the firm, and read 'They (Lipton's) authorise you to bribe and give bonuses to the various heads of departments up to 5 per cent. on any order, and if you have to place £5, £10 or £20 in the right place do so; full discretionary power is allowed you.' His Lordship characterized this mode of doing business as very discreditable.

The coroner's enquiry into the death of the American bluejacket named McPherson, whose dead body was found lying in Staveley Street, on 16th June, outside the Stag Hotel, was concluded this week. The verdict was—Cause of death was fracture of the skull accompanied by laceration of the brain. The evidence indicates that deceased fell from the verandah of No. 2 bedroom of the Stag Hotel.

The five men arrested in connection with the murders at Un Loong in the new territory, were this week committed for trial, and a special Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court has been opened for the trial of the prisoners.

Colonel Mainwaring, C.M.G., who has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General at Portsmouth left for home on 28th June by the "Empress of India"

Mr. T. Sercombe Smith Police Magistrate, has gone home on holiday by the same steamer. Mr. H. Gompertz is acting as Magistrate during his absence.—*China Mail*

THE FRENCH IN SZECHUEN.

EXORBITANT DEMANDS.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 28, 2-51 p.m.

The French have claimed Taels 1,200,000 and mining rights in six districts in the Province of Szechuen. This demand practically covers the whole mineral field of Szechuen, and the large monetary claim was made in the hope that the Chinese Government, having no spare funds for such a heavy indemnity, would grant the mining rights.

The chinese, however, have offered Taels 2,000,000, in settlement of all claims.

The French now insist upon having the mining concessions, which will involve the question of the Yangtsze Valley and the control of Szechuen. Meanwhile, British diplomacy remains inactive.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE FRONTIER.

CHINESE CUSTOM HOUSE ATTACKED.

HONGKONG, JUNE 26.

Information reaches us of a daring outrage at Mengtsz, an important town on the Franco-Chinese frontier in the Province of Yunnan. Only the briefest details have come to hand, but these indicate that a band of armed Chinese attacked the Imperial Maritime Customs Station and the French Consulate, burning down the houses of the Commissioner and the Customs Assistants, and plundering the quarters of the Outdoor Staff and the French Consulate. The outrage occurred early in the morning on Thursday, the 22nd inst. Fortunately, all the foreigners are safe.

The foreigners living at Mengtsz are Mr. Spinney (Commissioner) and Mrs. Spinney; Mr. Oldham, assistant; Mr. Milhe and Mr. Miller, Outdoor Staff—all of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs; and M. dela Batie, French Consul.

The cause of this sudden ebullition of anti-foreign feeling is not yet known, but we believe that it is not wholly unconnected with the recent visit of Mr. Doumer, the Governor-General of Indo-China, to Yunnan-fu. M. Doumer, it will be remembered, made the journey to a frontier town to consult with Marshal Sou, the General whose presence on the frontier has had such a beneficial effect in suppressing Black Flag raids on the small military posts in Tonkin. After this conference, Marshal Sou was suddenly summoned to Peking passing through Hongkong last week on his way by steamer from Canton to Shanghai. M. Doumer continued his journey to Yunnan-fu, but he did not make a prolonged stay. After he had passed through Mengtsz, murmurings of an anti-French nature were heard and it was feared an attack would be made upon the little band of foreigners whose duty compels them to reside in Mengtsz.

It will be interesting to watch and compare France's action over this affair with Great Britain's in the Kowloon Hinterland. France has now an excuse for seizing a Chinese Province, and as she is anxious to anticipate the British railway coming in from Burma her statesmen might take this opportunity of blocking Britain out of Szechuen. We would not be astonished if French troops are pushed on to Yunnan-fu, and if they once get there it will not be an easy task to dislodge them. All over the empire the Chinese are playing a losing game and playing it very badly.

AMERICANS MUTILATED.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF THE FILIPINOS SAVAGERY.

MANILA, JUNE 21.

Another instance of Filipino savagery specially characteristic of the so-called 'amigo' has to be recorded, and the details of this last case of fiendish mutilation of the dead bodies of American soldiers are more sickening than any previously brought to notice, and would hardly be credited to a race of cannibals.

After the Cavite fight on Monday and when the American troops had taken Dasmarinas, which is beyond Imus, the ambulance corps followed up to pick up the dead and wounded. They came across three bodies which had been horribly mutilated and hacked, apparently with bolos or knives. The ears had been cut off, the tongues torn out, the skulls smashed and the bodies subjected to other horrible treatment and mutilation too sickening in detail to describe.

The savages who committed the outrages could only have been the natives who had been left behind as the troops advanced, and who professed friendliness to the Americans, as all of the insurgents had been driven on ahead and were in front of the Americans. As the troops advanced the 'amigos' took advantage of the quiet interval between their departure and the arrival of the ambulances, to commit what all civilised people consider a fiendish revenge—the mutilation of the enemy's dead bodies. And these are people professing a modicum of civilization and clamoring for self-government!

Out of respect for the feelings of the relatives of the unfortunate soldiers we do not give the names of the mutilated.—*Manila Times.*

THE improvement in the import trade of Calcutta during the previous two months, was not continued in June. The total value of imports dropped by nearly ten per cent.; the falling off in merchandise nearly reached fifteen per cent., but there was an increase of about ten lakhs in value of treasure imported owing to much larger receipts of silver. Imports of gold were smaller in value by nearly three lakhs. With the exception of railway materials, spices, and drugs the falling off in value of imports was general. In cotton goods alone the decrease was equal to thirty-one lakhs, grey piece goods dropping by nineteen millions yards. In mineral oil, metals, refined sugar and machinery the decreases in value were also considerable. There were no importations of bounty-fed sugar during the past month.

THE TRAIN-WRECKING NEAR PALGHUR.

TRIAL AT THE THANA SESSIONS.

THE five persons, named Kalia Kelea, Namia Pandia, Pandia Gondia, Barkia Padma and Nangra Sonoo, who were committed by Mr. A. L. M. Wood, First Class Magistrate, Thana, on the 3rd of June last, on the charges of removing the rails near Palghur station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway on the morning of 18th May last, of causing the upsetting of No. 8 up-passenger train, and of committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder, were placed on their trial, yesterday, before Mr. Mohsin B. Tyebji, I. C. S., the Sessions Judge of Thana. The judge was assisted by a jury composed of five jurors. Mr. T. S. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Vernon Bayley of Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., solicitors, appeared on behalf of the Railway Co.; Mr. W. C. Clabby, Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, and Mr. Maneckshaw D. Doctor, Chief Inspector, assisted the prosecution. Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Trimbuck Acharaya, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Thana District, also appeared to instruct the counsel for the prosecution.

At the suggestion of the Court, Mr. Govind Balvant Pradhan, pleader, undertook to defend the tw accused.

AN ILLEGAL COMMITMENT.

In the outset Mr. Talyarkhan said that before the jury was empanelled, he had an application to make in respect of the committment of the prisoners No. 4 and 5, namely Barkia Pudma and Nagra Sonoo. His Honour would find that these two men were not put up by the prosecution as accused persons before the committing Magistrate. They were examined as witnesses for the prosecution, and after their examination had been over and after the case for the prosecution was concluded, the Magistrate in committing the first three accused joined the fourth and fifth with them and committed the five persons to this Court. His application was that these men being witnesses for the prosecution, and there being absolutely nothing implicated in the shape of any offence against these men, he asked that he might be allowed to withdraw the charges laid against them, under section 494 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Talyarkhan submitted that the testimony of these two men was very important in this case, and if their position as witnesses was altered and they were put in the dock, the only effect would be that it would cripple the prosecution needlessly and would without any justification deprive the prosecution of a portion of very important evidence. If there had been anything against the fourth and fifth accused there was no reason why the Railway Police should make them witnesses. In this case the Police had come to the conclusion that these two men had nothing whatever to do with the crime, not only that but, on the contrary, they were the men who saw the first three accused going in the direction of the scene of accident. So far as he could gather from the reasons given by the Magistrate for the commitment of these two men, was, as he said, "on account of the suspicious nature of the evidence coupled with the allegations made against them by one of the accused." Mr. Talyarkhan remarked that there was not a single criminal case in which the accused did not make allegations against witnesses for the prosecution. He appeared with Mr. Acharaya, the Public Prosecutor, who, in order that no technical objection might be raised, would himself formally make this application.

His Honour remarked that he understood that the evidence of these two men was taken before they were put in the dock.

Mr. Talyarkhan: Yes.

His Honour: They have not been examined as accused.

Mr. Talyarkhan: No.

Mr. Acharaya then formally made the application for the consent of the Court to withdraw the charges against the fourth and fifth accused.

His Honour in disposing of the application held that the commitment of these two men was illegal, and he, therefore, allowed the prosecution to withdraw the charges against them.

The two accused were accordingly discharged.

A NEW CHARGE ADDED.

Mr. Talyarkhan next applied that a charge of murder under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code be added against the three accused.

The application was granted.

QUEEN'S EVIDENCE.

The jury having been empanelled,

Mr. Talyarkhan made a third application. He applied that a free pardon might be given to the third accused Pandia under section 337 of the Procedure Code on his undertaking to make a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstances within his knowledge relative to the offences in question. Counsel submitted that the offences alleged against the accused had been committed in the dead of night and it was not possible to bring home the charges against the offenders without the help of the conspirators themselves.

The Court acceded to the application and granted a pardon to the accused on his undertaking to make a true diclosure of the whole affair.

CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Talyarkhan then opened the case for the prosecution. Counsel first read section 126 of the Railways Act and sections 302, 304, and 109 of the Penal Code under which the accused were charged. He then related the circumstances in which the offences, alleged against the accused, had been committed. The prosecution alleged that the prisoners at the bar, on or about the 18th May last, at about two o'clock in the morning, went to a spot between Palghur and Sofala stations of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, about two miles from Palghur station in the direction of Sofala, and there took out a portion of the permanent railway track. The result was that No. 8 up-passenger train, which came just an hour before the mail train arrived, was wrecked while passing that line, four or five cars were derailed and upset, and ten passengers, out of whom two subsequently died in Bombay, were more or less severely injured. He would bring evidence before them to show to what this wreckage was due. He hoped to satisfy them completely that it was due to no other cause than the taking off of the portion of the permanent railway track. The prisoners were two of the men employed as gangmen on the line at the time of the accident, and they had their quarters some way further up the line there. It appeared that the real motive for committing the crime seemed to be the desire on the part of the first accused Kalia to obtain the mukadumship of his gang. The mukadum at the time of the accident was one Fakira. The evidence showed that Kalia and Fakira never pulled on well, and Fakira had always had some fault to find with Kalia. The two accused were cousins, and he would call evidence to prove that the first accused had been for a considerable time pestering Fakira to secure a berth for Namia as a gangman on the line. Fakira would depose that he persistently refused to employ him, saying that there was no vacancy, and Kalia declared his intention of depriving Fakira of his mukadumship. Kalia, Namia and Pandia took it into their head to do something which would bring Fakira into trouble, because they thought that if anything happened on the portion of the line in charge of that mukadum he would be held responsible for it. Consequently these three men working under him arranged that they should go one night with a spanner, a pickaxe, and other implements and take out nuts and bolts off the rails. They thought that if a train were wrecked the mukadum would be taken to task for not keeping his line in proper repairs, and possibly by his dismissal on that account Kalia would jump into his place. There was evidence that on the morning of the 17th May last, that is, a day previous to the accident, the accused No. 3 went to the chowkey where implements of the gangmen were kept. He might tell them that the implements of the workmen employed on the line, were always kept in a chowkey on the line, which was in charge of a woman, named Jaibai, the labourers taking away the instruments in the morning and replacing them in the evening when the day's work was over. This woman as well as people living with her and another witness would prove that on the morning of the 17th, the accused No. 3 had taken away a spanner, which was one of the four spanners kept in the chowkey. These witnesses would depose to the effect that he was seen with the spanner in the course of the day and, that in the evening at the time of going home, he gave the spanner to Namia, who took it home. There would be distinct evidence to show that the particular spanner which he had taken away had not been found up to this time. Counsel proceeded to say that Pandia, the third accused, who had been granted pardon, would tell them the circumstances relating to the taking off of the rails. It was for the jury to decide from the demeanour of the man and the way in which he gave evidence whether the statements he would make before them were true or otherwise.

THE EVIDENCE.

Witnesses for the prosecution were then examined. Mr. Framji Byramji, the Permanent Way-Inspector, was the first witness examined. His evidence was similar to the one given by him before the lower court. He was at the scene of accident as soon as information about it was conveyed to him. In his opinion the accident was due to the removal of the fish-plates. Fakira was the mukadum of the gang which worked on that section of the line where the accident took place.

Mr. Pradhan declined to cross-examine the witness.

Mr. Eugene O'Brien, engine-driver of the derailed train, was the next witness. He described how the accident took place and the state of the rails at the time.

The witness was not cross-examined.

Dr. Parashram Rao Narayan Vaidya, medical attendant on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, in charge of the district between Santa Cruz and Boisar, stated that he treated the wounded passengers prior to their being sent to Bombay.

Moodia Goje, a mukadum, said that four spanners were being kept in the chowkey, but one of them was missing since the day of the accident.

Jaibai, the gate woman, deposed that two or three days before the accident the accused Pandia took away one of the spanners in the chowkey, which was since missing.

Gangaram Babaji, a cultivator, corroborated the last witness.

Babul Hari, a gangman, stated that one evening he saw Pandia bring a spanner and hand it to Namia. The latter took it to his house, which was in quite a different direction from the chowkey, where the implements were kept.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to to-day.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, when Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla presided.

CLEANSING THE ROADS.

Dr. Viegas moved the following motion, of which he had given notice: "That the Corporation are of opinion that all streets in the City as laid in section 305 of the Municipal Act should be cleansed by the Municipality." He said this question had been before the Corporation and Standing Committee over and over again. The words of the Act are clear, though some think there is some doubt about the meaning of the Act; but he had had the section interpreted by a lawyer, and he says the Municipal Commissioner should provide for the cleansing of the streets and the removal of the refuse. He contended that the streets of the whole of the City should be kept clean, otherwise how could they expect it to be sweet and clean? To merely cleanse the principal roads, did not in any degree sweeten the bye-roads, which were in a filthy state and reeking with the smell of decomposing matter. In view of the prevalence of plague, he thought the Corporation should consider what methods were to be adopted to lessen the effect of this dire disease, and one of the best systems they could go in for was to cleanse the whole of the streets.

Dr. Master seconded. Whatever was the definition given to the section, he was of opinion that it was desirable this duty should be undertaken systematically by the Corporation. If the bye-roads were allowed to remain in a dirty state and covered with filth, how could they expect the health of Bombay to improve?

Dr. Bhalchandra failed to understand the object Dr. Viegas had in moving the motion, as he understood the private streets are cleaned by the Municipality or the Health Department, and that without charge.

Dr. Katrak asked for the attention of the Corporation to the meaning of the word street. He thought many of those who had spoken had applied the word to "private" streets, private lanes, and private property, and evidently there was a misconception. The definition of a "street" in the Municipal Act stated that it meant one to which the public had had access over it for 20 years. The public had no right of access over a private road; they merely used it on sufferance. He warned them against passing this motion without looking at its financial aspect. What would be the additional expense? He thought when a proposition entailing expense was brought forward, the mover should support his motion with reliable data.

Dr. Ismail said the reason there were so many private roads was because of the conveniences. The only way to get rid of private streets was to cut down these conveniences and cause them to make up the road and connect with the main sewer. (Hear, hear.)

Captain Cuffe said the Act stipulated that an owner could get a private road taken off his hands by kerbing, channelling and lighting it, and connecting it with the main sewer; but the owners of private streets appeared to want to reserve to themselves the advantages of their private rights whilst throwing upon the taxpayer the cost of cleansing their private sewer. He asked Dr. Viegas if he would accept the following rider:—"and that in the case of private streets the cost of such cleansing be recovered from the owners."

Dr. Viegas: I don't accept it.

Mr. Macdonald then moved it as an amendment. He said if there was one thing more curious than another, it was the earnestness of the members of the Corporation in wishing to lay upon the ratepayers the burden of cleansing the private streets instead of the expense being borne by the owners. He agreed that private streets should be cleansed, but the cost ought not to fall upon the ratepayers. The owners ought to be made to pay for work done for them.

Mr. Lund seconded.

Mr. Khote said the amendment nullified the object in view.

Professor Muller said it appeared that the movers had not acted purely by a desire to keep the streets clean, but with an endeavour to have them cleaned for nothing. The proposition would open up a big question. The nuisance in the bye-streets was great, and he hoped the Corporation would lose no opportunity of inducing the owners to hand over the private streets.

Dr. Master argued that the owners paid taxes, and as they were not private rights they should not be charged extra for that work.

Mr. Bharbhaya moved to add a rider, that in the case of private streets to which the public have not had a right of access for a period of 20 years the cost of such be recovered from the owners.

Mr. Setalwad contended that the Act vested sole authority in the Municipal Commissioner, and that the proposition, amendment, and rider were unnecessary.

Mr. Wacha supported this view.

The Commissioner said he did not agree with the proposition, amendment or rider, but the proposition was the least objectionable. Whether the streets were public or private they were to be cleansed by the Corporation, but in those streets where there is no absolute right of way the Corporation were not bound to do the work. Of course, it was a difficult matter to impose all these things at once, and it would be a long time before they could be carried into effect.

Dr. Viegas, in reply, accused Professor Muller of making an insinuation which he (the speaker) termed un-English, while he said Mr. Wacha's arguments were merely repetitions of what the Hon. Mr. Mehta had said. The sum and substance of Mr. Wacha's speech was that the Corporation should have no opinion but Mr. Mehta's opinion.

The amendment was lost, and the original motion carried, after which the meeting was adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	1	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	3	0	8
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	2	0	19
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	11
Total........	15	8	82
Total plague deaths to date ...	46,923	40,834	
Same date last year ..	0	0	97

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POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
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Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

CRICKET.

MILITARY MEDICAL STUDENTS VS. B. E. S. SCHOOL.

A cricket match was played on the J. J. Hospital grounds, on Saturday, between the Military Medical Students and the B. E. S. School, resulting in a win for the Byculla boys by two wickets and 1 run. The following is the score:—

MILITARY MEDICAL.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Chitts, c Rogers, b Tripp	5	c Ross	0
White, c Ross, b Rogers	3	b Tripp	9
Easdon, b Tripp	3	b Rogers	1
Boyne, run out	1	c Tripp b Rogers	0
Montgomery, c Tripp, b Ross	16	c Rogers	0
Murray, c Ross b Tripp	0	b Ross	12
Kelly, st Pett, b Ross	1	b Ross	0
Torpy, c Rogers, b Ross	0	b Ross	10
Realing, b Ross	6	not out	3
Graham, c Murray, b Ross	8	b Rogers	2
Gallaghar, not out	1	b Rogers	7
Extras	4	Extras	10
Total	43	Total	54

B. E. S. HIGH SCHOOL.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Pett, b Boyne	8	c Kelly, b Boyne	0
Tripp, c Rehling, b Graham	7	b Graham	15
Murray, c Boyne b Graham	1	c Kelly	15
Ross, c Graham	0	c White, b Chitts	3
Rogers, c Boyne, b Graham	1	run out	9
Royal, c Gallaghar, b Boyne	3	b Kelly	0
Brown, c Chitts, b Graham	0	not out	21
Ryton, c Kelly, b Boyne	2	b Kelly	3
O Murray, c Montgomery, b Boyne	0		
Fiddo, c Montgomery, b Graham	1	c White	0
Bwye, not out	0		
Extras	0	Extras	9
Total	23	Total	75

MR. A. K. KOTHARE'S XI. vs. THE POPATWADY C. CLUB.

This match was played on Saturday, the 15th inst., on the Esplanade ground, in which the former won the game by 51 runs. Scores:—

MR. A. K. KOTHARE'S XI.

1st Innings.	
K Bhur, b C S Trilokekar	57
M D Pai, b M M Kothare	8
V B Talpade, b G D Rane	8
K R Kirtikar, b c G D Rane	0
R B Talpade, b G A Jayakar	13
A K Kothare, run out	8
Jadhav, b C S Trilokekar, c G S Trilokekar	5
S G Ranjit b C S Trilokekar, c B M Rane	2
Karmarkar, b B M Rane, c G S Trilokekar	1
S K Dhurandhar, b B M Rane, c V B Rane	10
V K Rao, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	118

THE POPATWADY C. CLUB.

1st Innings.	
B M Rane, b V B Talpade, c K Bhur	1
K V Desai, run out	14
G S Trilokekar, b K R Kirtikar, c Jadhav	2
G D Rane, b K R Kirtikar	23
C S Trilokekar, st K R Kirtikar	9
M M Kothare, b K R Kirtikar, c A K Kothare	2
M B Navalkar, b c K R Kirtikar	5
V B Rane, b V B Talpade, c Jadhav	1
G A Jayakar, b K R Kirtikar	1
V D Rane, not out	2
B L Sawant, b K R Kirtikar, c K Bhur	0
Extras	7
Total	67

R. A. vs. B. V. A.

Royal Artillery, Colaba, vs. Bombay Volunteer Artillery played at Colaba, on 15th inst., resulting in a win for the R. A. by 2 wickets and 85 runs. Scores:—

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Mr Brandon, c Riddell, b Guynan	1
Mr Hussey, b Potten	0
Mr Norman, b Guynan	6
Mr Walsh, b Potten	10
Mr Coates c Riddell, b Guynan	0
Mr Down, not out	29
Mr Owens, b Guynan	1
Mr Waller, b Guynan	3
Mr Lowns, c and b Potten	0
Mr Donoghue, c Jones, b Potten	0
Mr Snow, c Guynan, b Holland	16
Extras	6
Total	72

ROYAL ARTILLERY, COLABA.

Capt Coxhead, c Walsh, b Down	26
Lieut Riddell, run out	20
Gunner, Potten, b Walsh	10
Gunner Holland, b Lowns	21
C S Major Ward, c Donoghue, b Downs	6
Sergt Guynan b Waller	29
Gunner Jones did not bat	0
Capt Macgowan st Walsh	19
Lieut Blathwayt did not bat	0
Lieut Buzzard, not out	5
Corpl Page b Waller	17
Extras	6
Total	159

JOHN BRIGHT C. C. vs. LIBERAL C. C.

An interesting cricket match was played between the above teams on Sunday last, which ended in a tie. The bowling being too good, each side was able to score 55 runs only. Kaikobad, Mistry and Wadia bowled remarkably well from the Brights, and Balsara and Lungrana did the same from the Liberals.

On Sunday, the 16th instant, a cricket match was played on the Danda Green against Palli Union Cricket Club composed of Ranwar team and Rajan Union Cricket Club. The former were defeated by 3 wickets and 28 runs. Mr. Joseph Braz Fern took 5 wickets for 10 runs in the 1st inning and 4 wickets in the second for 15 runs, and Mr. P. S. Pereira took 3 wickets for 12 runs for the 1st innings and 6 wickets for 16 runs for the second innings. Mr. Louis Gabriel Fernandes is an excellent player, and scored alone nearly as much as they had for the 1st innings.

MOHAMED SAMY PARDONED.

THE FORMER EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER'S CAREER.

Mahomed Samy, on receiving the news of his release was very jubilant, as he was beginning to despair, with serious consequences to his health. This has been very bad lately by reason of his great depression of spirits especially after Toulba Pasha's pardon was granted. Since the receipt of the news he has been most anxious to return to Egypt as soon as possible; and he is very grateful to the British Government for the treatment accorded to him during his exile.

Mohamed Samy Pasha was educated at Constantinople, and, accepting office under the late Khedive rose to be Prime Minister of Egypt. Of the events that produced disaffection amongst the Egyptian ministry and officials, and eventually led to the rebellion in 1883, the old Pasha has a long story to tell, but sincerely feels that although his and his co-exiles' connection with it nearly cost them their lives and ended in their dismissal from office and to exile, theirs is the satisfaction of knowing that it was the means of provoking the intervention of England, which has been productive since of such great good to Egypt. Mohamed Samy has been carefully watching the progress of events in Egypt since his banishment, and feels strongly that the English rule has done great good to the Egyptians, and highly eulogises the work of Lord Cromer. Before the Sirdar's recent victory, Mohamed Samy was very sceptical of the British chances of conquering the Soudan; but he feels that England has done the proper thing in subjugating that province. He still considers, however, that the keeping of it will be attended with not a little difficulty. He lost his wife shortly after his arrival in Ceylon; but since married here a daughter of his fellow exile Yacoob Samy, by whom he has six children. Of literary tastes, he spent his time chiefly in studies.—*Times of Ceylon.*

THE SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

The total sea-borne trade of British India was valued during the month of May at seventeen and a half crores, or a decrease of nearly ten per cent. There was a slight increase in imports, but exports have again fallen off and by seventeen per cent. In imports of treasure the value fell by eighty-nine lakhs; gold rose in value by seven lakhs, but silver receipts were less in value by nearly one crore. Exports of the precious metals also declined. More gold was sent to the United Kingdom but much less silver to the Straits Settlements. But for the large decrease in value of treasure imported imports would have shewn a marked advance as general merchandise was greater in value by nearly one crore. With the exception of oils, all import headings give an improvement. Cotton goods were better by fifty-three lakhs; while silk and woollen goods also increased. Railway materials rose by nineteen lakhs, rolling stock and plant both participating. Imports of coal were also marged, the quantity received being 66,587 tons. Sugar refined rose from 181,038 to 255,950 cwt. The major portion of this came from Mauritius beetroot sugar falling from 118,661 to 84,072 cwt. In exports the falling off was entirely under grain and pulse, the value of which fell by nearly three crores. In wheat the quantity exported decreased from over five million to under two million cwt.; in rice too, the contraction in trade was considerable. Tea shipments were larger; seeds increased in value by twenty-six lakhs and Indian cotton goods by fourteen lakhs. There has been a larger trade in exports of unrefined sugar. The quantity has risen from 38,199 to 146,909 cwt. nearly all of which was shipped to the United Kingdom.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT A MUNICIPAL SCHOOL.

SPEECH BY DR. BHALCHANDRA.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided on Saturday at a prize-distribution to the successful pupils of the Girgaum Marathi School, one of the largest of the primary schools under the management of the Joint Schools Committee. The report, which was read by one of the teachers, spoke of the general disorganisation caused by successive visitations of plague. Although the school had suffered, like all the rest, from this cause, its progress and attendance were as satisfactory as might be expected under the circumstances. The percentage of successful students at the annual examination, held by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Rao Saheb R. S. Taki, was remarkably high. It was regretted that the usefulness of the school was impaired by the abolition of the English classes attached to it.

Some of the pupils having gone through a programme of music and recitations in the vernacular, and the prizes having been given away, the Chairman delivered a very interesting speech in Marathi. Having expressed his satisfaction at the progress made by the school under adverse circumstances, he observed that if the abolition of the English classes was unfavourable to the progress and attendance of the school, and was not attended by any corresponding advantage, it would be well for the Joint Schools Committee to reconsider their decision. He understood that the Committee had taken this step on being urged thereto by Government, who had insisted on the gradual withdrawal of the Committee from English education. But he trusted that on a proper representation of the state of things by the school authorities, the classes would be resumed. The Chairman was glad that the teachers were endeavouring to impart to their pupils a sound education in Marathi. He dwelt upon the value and importance of cultivating the vernaculars, through which alone the masses would be reached and benefited, and he expressed an earnest hope that the strenuous efforts made by men like Mr. Justice Ranade and the late Mr. Modak to introduce the vernaculars in the University curriculum would meet, at no distant date, with success. Addressing particularly the juvenile portion of his audience, Dr. Bhalchandra desired strongly to impress upon their minds the value of duty and reverence towards their parents and their teachers. Reverence must be cultivated as an object of supreme importance, as it was the parent of order and discipline, of obedience and self-restraint. It was the absence of this feeling of reverence which was the root of some of the painful disorders and extravagances which they were sorry to witness lately. It would certainly be wrong and unjust to draw sweeping inferences therefrom against a whole class or community; but these incidents only served to emphasize the necessity which existed of inculcating reverence and dutifulness towards parents, preceptors, and elders. In exhorting the boys to be earnest and assiduous in the pursuit of knowledge, the speaker held up before them the example of Mr. Paranjpe, the Senior Wrangler, whose achievement, applauded by England and India, was an indication of the potentialities of the Indian mind. India had been the chosen home of the higher branches of mathematics in the past, having produced such renowned men in this branch of learning as Bhaskaracharya in the old times, and Professor Kero Luxman Bhattre in our own days. Mr. Paranjpe's example must stimulate the rising generation of students to put forth their best endeavours, and he hoped they would always remember that in the republic of letters the prizes were only for those who deserved them, irrespective of class or creed. (Loud applause.)

Rao Saheb Taki then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was cordially received.

The proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers.

THANA NEWS.

Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—On Thursday evening, the leading citizens of Thana gave an entertainment in honour of their Collector, Mr. Barrow, in Manchabal's Hall, Kesarbag, on the eve of his departure to Hyderabad (Sind), where he is transferred. All the European and Native gentlemen of rank and position attended the entertainment, among whom were the following:—Messrs. Mohsin B. Tyabji, I.C.S., A. Wood, G. Monteath, T. Cotgrave, W. Wellis, Kelly, H. Pogson, T. Greenaway, G. M. Ryan, and F. Farquharson, and Dr. Moos and Sirdar Bahadur Javalekar and Rao Bahadurs Apte, B.A., L.C.E., Patvardhan, B. A., Kotwal, Nabar, B. A., Pette, B.A., and S. Ovalekar and Dr. A. Lazarus, and Messrs. Bhagvat, B.A., LL.B., Padhye, B.A., LL.B., Joglekar, Panthaki, Antia, Divecha, Billimoria, Fadke, Sathe, Raje, Nadkarni, and Joshi, and Shets Ratansi, Gangadas, Jamnadas, and Hajarimal, and several others. Mr. Barrow was pleased with the arrangements made for his reception by Rao Saheb Mukundrao Anant Ovalekar, and thanked the citizens of Thana for their entertainment, and after shaking hands with the gentlemen present he left the hall. It was proposed to present an address to Mr. Barrow, eulogising his services; but a recent resolution of Government in the General Department prevented this.

The services of Mr. R. P. Barrow, I. C. S., Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, who is a Sindhi scholar, have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner in Sind, for duty at Hyderabad, in the Province of Sind and Mr. Barrow left for that station on Friday last. Mr. Wood is now acting Collector of Thana. Mr. T. Greenaway received charge of the office of Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana District, from Mr. D. G. Ommanney, on Tuesday last. The latter officer left for Dhulia the same day in order to join his new appointment as First Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandeish District.

At the quarterly general meeting of the Thana Municipality, held under the presidency of Dr. Moos, in the Municipal hall, yesterday, the following were appointed members of the Managing Committee for the quarter ending 30th September 1899:—Messrs. Mookoonrao Anant Ovalekar (chairman), Cowasjee Byramjee Divecha, Noor Khan Shamsher Khan, and Tribhowan Jamnadas.

Mendrikar, Salgaokar and Moses, Bene-Israels, who were charged with having voluntarily caused hurt to the Senior Hospital Assistant of Thana, last month, were tried by the First Class Special Magistrate, on Wednesday, who framed the charges against the accused under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code, and called witnesses for the defence on Thursday next. The accused have given the names of seven witnesses to prove an "alibi." Mr. Keshav Appa Padhye, B.A., LL.B., pleader of the District Courts of Thana, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. B. Dadaji Bhikaji Pathare defended the accused.

Mr. Bastine De Silva, who was employed in the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, died of plague in the Plague Hospital, on Wednesday last. His son, Gabriel, the late School Master, has been laid up with bubonic fever in the same hospital, and is not dead, as was stated. Gabriel's younger brother, Valentine died of palgue in Charai, on Sunday last. Another case of plague took place amongst the native Christians near Valentine's house on Thursday. A Maratha woman died in Pansara's chawl at Mahagiri on the same day and Allee Khoja's wife died in the Bazaar Peth on Friday last. A Brahmin woman died in Shenvi's chawl in Charai yesterday.

Rafsri Bala Saheb Kharkar the late Diwan of H. H. the Rao of Kutch and Rao Bahadur D. G. Gupte, First Class Special Magistrate and Vice-President of the Thana Municipality went to reside at Mumra last week.

Five births and eight deaths were registered in the town of Thana during the past week.

Thirty cents of rain fell here on Friday, twelve cents on Saturday and twenty-one cents on Sunday. Total fall to Sunday, July 16, twenty-seven inches and seventy-five cents. Total fall to same date last year, 1898, forty-five inches and ninety cents.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

There will be Tent Pegging on the Cooperage, this morning from 7 a.m.

There will be Drill in the Town Hall, this evening, for Recruits from 5-30 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 18th July.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to the Cyclists Section:—No. 4603, Cyclist H R George.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th July, 1899.

1. The following Garrison Order is published for information:—No. 76. Furlough and Leave (64-10)—Temporary leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned officers as follows:—(1) Capt A J Peile, R A, Adjutant B V A, from the 19th to 26th July 1899 inclusive.

2. Capt H A H Payne will perform the duties of Adjutant during the absence of Capt A J Peile, R A.

By Order,
H. A. H. PAYNE, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esp'lade. In.	Esp'lade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered........	29	69	24	02	29	23	26	22
Monday, July 17th	0	13	0	3	0	04	0	17
Total......	29	82	24	05	29	27	26	39
Total fall to July 17th, 1898	36	38	38	40	38	60	35	47
Total fall to July 17th, 1897	33	54	29	21	33	35	31	41

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	62	22
15th July, 1899	0	44
Total........	62	66

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	22	11
Saturday, 15th July, 1899	0	2
Total	22	13
Total up to 15th July, 1898	16	35
Total up to 15th July, 1897	7	72

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY THE 17TH OF JULY, 1899.

SUMMARY.*

Pressure has decreased everywhere, and the fall has been brisk in many places. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep.

Winds are south-easterly in the North-West Provinces, and south-westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been strong in many places. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Rajkote and Secunderabad, 24 at Masulipatam, and 20 at Nagpur, Amraoti, Bombay and Belgaum.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 9° in excess of the normal at Lahore, Sirsa, Raipur, Nagpur, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras and Negapatam, and the minimum 7° to 8° in excess at Lahore, Sirsa and Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 64° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Jhansi (1·93"); Cawnpore (1·04") and Saugor (1·01"); and under an inch at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Indore, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Bombay, Belgaum, Goa, Mangalore and Calicut.

Rain, in light or moderate showers, is likely at the West and Malabar Coast stations and also in the Central and North-West Provinces.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, July 17.

Monday:—A general fall of pressure has taken place, the fall being brisk to rapid in North-West India, Bombay and the Central Provinces. The depression in the North-West Provinces still exists unchanged. Pressure has fallen briskly in Lower Bengal, and a shallow depression is shown there to-day. Moderate heavy rain has fallen in Burma and Bengal, and light to moderate rain in the North-West Provinces, Eastern States, Central India and the Central Provinces, and showers in Upper India hills, and the West Coast. The temperature continues largely above normal on the East Coast and moderately to largely below in the North-West Provinces and Central India. It is in large excess in the Central districts and the Punjab. The temperature has risen rapidly in the Punjab during the past 24 hours.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th July, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches	29·76
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer........	77·0
Dew Point........	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	·816
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	84·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·9
General Directions of wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*........miles	363
Fall of Rain	0·17
Total fall during month........	3·93
" " year........	26·39
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th July....	0·05

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—July 16.

10 p.m.	81·0

MONDAY.—July 17.

6 a.m.	80·5
10 a.m.	81·2
2 p.m.	83·5
4 p.m.	82·3

NEIGHBOUR WOLFF AND OTHERS.

Almost every afternoon in pleasant weather I see my neighbour Wolff sitting in an easy-chair in the shade in front of his own door. Sometimes he kills time by reading the paper, but oftener he does nothing but watch the people and the vehicles that pass. I frequently stop and talk with him a few minutes, and he appears to be grateful for the trifling attention. He is a man of about fifty, strongly and sturdily built, and to look at him you see no reason why he should not be up and about as actively as the best of us. He is intelligent and well-informed, has travelled considerably, and is a man in every way worth knowing. His ideas on finance and business seem to be clear and practical, and it strikes a stranger as odd he does not grapple with his opportunities and pile up a big fortune. Yet he never makes a motion in that direction. He lets the chances all slip by, and just sits there as though the world were no more to him than the Klondyke goldfields are to the resident population of a cemetery. Yet my neighbour Wolff knows what money is, and appreciates what can be done with it. Then why doesn't he "get a move on," as the Yankees say, and make hay while the sun shines? Take a peep at him about nine o'clock at night, when he takes his customary exercise on the pavement—the way being mostly clear of pedestrians by then—and you will need no verbal answer to the question. Stocky and strong as he appears when in his chair, he makes a poor show on his legs. Slowly, heavily, leaning hard on his thick stick, he goes to and fro a few times between the corner and his house—a distance of 200 feet may be—and then with a sigh sinks again into his chair like a man who realises he is out of the race. A paralytic stroke two years ago, and the constant fear of another—that explains it. He is one of the multitude who are in the world and not of it—as this woman was a while since:—

"From my girlhood," she says, "I was always oppressed and hindered by weakness. I was habitually tired, weary, and languid. Like all such persons I lived a kind of life to myself. All pleasures or pursuits which called for energy and vitality were closed to me. I had a feeble and fitful appitite, and what I ate gave me great pain at the chest and back, and a sense of coldness, deadness, and weight at the stomach. At times, there would be also a gnawing, sinking feelings.

"As I grew older I was much troubled with palpitation of the heart and loss of sleep. Year after year I dragged along in this miserable way, and, being too weak to walk, was drawn from place to place in a Bath chair. Every effort was made to obtain a cure. I consulted doctor after doctor, and took many kinds of medicine and treatment, but got no more than temporary relief. One doctor said my heart was diseased.

"My sister urged me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. Without any great hopes of its effect in my case, I nevertheless procured a bottle from the Stores in High Street and began to take it as directed. The result was a decidedly improved appetite, and I relished and digested what I ate without any pain or distress following. As I continued to use this medicine the heart trouble was less frequent and finally ceased altogether. My nerves soon became stronger and I could sleep well. In a few weeks more I was "better and stronger than ever before in my life," and have enjoyed good health ever since. My friends were almost as much surprised and pleased as I was at this remarkable result of taking Mother Seigel's Syrup, and you may make my statement public if you think it will do good,"—(Signed) (Mrs.) Mary Ann Welch, 1, Constitution Hill, Luton, Chatham, February 6th, 1895.

My neighbour Wolff may or may not recover from his paralysis, but all cases like Mrs. Welch's—indigestion, with consequent weakness and nervous debility—should be curable by the remedy which cured her. It opens and renews the digestion, which is the fountain of life, and puts a wholly new aspect on the world around us. From having been laid aside as cumberers of the ground, we become once more workers with others and sharers of their leasures

The election by the municipalities of the Northern Division of their representative on the Bombay Legislative Council has been completed. There were two candidates, the Hon. Mr. Goculdas Candas Parakh, the representative of the Division during the last two years, and Nawabzadda Nasrulakhan, barrister-at-law. Sixty-six votes were registered for Mr. Goculdas and eighteen for Mr. Nasrulakhan, and the former has been declared duly elected.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 8.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Col G W R Hay, M D, I M S (Bombay), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

The services of Capt S Geoghegan, 31st Madras Infy, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 11th July 1899.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stevens, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 8th Aug 1899.

The Hon'ble Sir H T Prinsep, Kt, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 9th Aug 1899.

Under section 12 of Act II, of 1857, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Bhumihar Brahman College of Muzaffarpur to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the F A Standard.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Vetry-Capt E Joslen, Offg Principal, Lahore Vety College is granted furlough on medical certificate for six months, under Articles 310 (a) and 689 B of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of the leave.

Mr. G G Rogers, Deputy Convr of Forests 4th, officiating 3rd grade, Bengal, is placed on special duty, under the Inspr Genl of Forests, with effect from the 6th July 1899.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Rene Caille as Acting Vice-Consul for Portugal at Madras.

Col H A Vincent, I S C, a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Bikaner, is granted furlough for seven months, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st August 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

Capt M A Tighe, I S C, a Political Agent of the 4th officiating 3rd class, is posted on return from privilege leave, as Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Lieutenant A.B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, and Assistant Political Agent at Chilas, is granted privilege leave for one month and nineteen days, with effect from the 1st July, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he availed himself of the leave.

Captain L. S. Newmarch, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, and Political Agent in Bhopal, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 10th August 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Lieutenant F. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, a probationer for the Political Department, is appointed to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, with effect from the 1st July, 1899.

Lieutenant McConaghey is posted as an Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Captain R.A. E. Benn, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, and Assistant Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Assistant Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District, held charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Political Agent, Sinjawi, and Railway District, in addition to his own duties, from the 2nd to the 21st May, 1899, both days inclusive.

Captain H. Burden, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Assistant Agency Surgeon in Gilgit is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 14th June, 1899.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C E Collings, Chief Supt, Local Audit Dept, Office of the Accountant Genl, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 2nd Aug 1899.

Mr W J Bryning a Supt in the office of the Accountant Genl Bengal is appointed to act as a Chief Supt in that office during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Collings or until further orders.

Mr R A Gamble, Offg Accountant Genl Punjab is granted privilege leave for twenty-eight days with effect from the 29th July 1899.

Mr G D Pudumjee, Depy Accountant Genl Punjab is appointed to officiate as Accountant Genl Punjab during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Gamble or until further orders.

Mr Mohini Kanta Ghatak Asst Accountant Genl Punjab is posted as Depy Accountant Genl Punjab.

Mr G. C. Hart Probationer in the Office of the Accountant Genl N W Provinces and Oudh is transferred to the Office of the Accountant Genl Punjab.

Mr J J Cotton Asst Accountant Genl Bengal is granted privilege leave for two months and twelve days with effect from the 28th July 1899.

Mr J S Milne Asst Accountant Genl Madras is posted as Asst Accountant Genl Bengal.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major E A G Gosset, Derbyshire Regt station staff officer, Fyzabad, to be a Depy Asst Adjut Genl on the establishment, vice Major J MacN Walter, whose tenure has expired, dated 3rd July 1899.

Major W G Hamilton, D S O, 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regt, to be a Depy Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment, vice Major H W D Denne, whose tenure has expired. Dated 12th July 1899.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col H J W Barrow, R A M C to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of Colonel, vice Col W J Charlton, R A M C transferred to the Home Establt, dated 21 June 1899.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India: Lieut V A S Keighley, the Cameronians Scottish Rifles, offg squadron officer, 6th Regt of Bo Cavy Jacob's Horse, 5th June, 1899.

Second Lieut S M Bruce, 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, officiating squadron officer, 7th Regt of Bo Lancers Belooch Horse 11th June, 1899; Second Lieut J P Stockley, Connaught's Rangers, offg wing officer, 3rd Regt of Bo L I, 20th June, 1899. Second Lieut C H B Wright, Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt, offg wing officer, 30th Regt 5th Burma Battn of Madras Infantry, 27th June, 1899.

Capt G O Roos-Keppel, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Asst Commr, Punjab, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, from the 19th Sept 1897, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

NATIVE ARMY.

24th (Baluchistan; Duchess of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry—The following direct appointment is made with effect from date of joining:—Karmdad Khan to be Subadar on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

COMMANDS.

It is notified that the Government of India have sanctioned the station of Ajmere and Deoli being placed under the immediate command of the Colonel on the Staff at Nusseerabad.

DISTRICT.

Colonel C R Macgregor, C B, D S O, Indian Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff, Ferozepore, to officiate in command of a 2nd class district in the Bengal Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General, while so employed, vice Brigadier-General St. J. F. Michell, on leave. Dated 29th June 1899.

PROMOTIONS.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Lieut-Col Ed V Stace, C B, unemployed supernumerary list, I S C, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 1st July 1899.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—Captains to be Majors.—Brevet-Major P G Walker and Brt Mjr R S Alexander.

RETIREMENTS.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the dates specified, subject to H M's approval:—Lieut-Col W R Murphy, D S O Indian Medical Service Bengal 6th Jat Regiment of Bengal Light Infantry,—15th July 1899.

Major Ernest Carbonaro, Indian Staff Corps—2nd June 1899.

Major Arthur George Edward Newland, I M S Madras, 31st Regiment (5th Burma Battalion) of Madras Light Infy, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st August 1899, subject to H M's approval.

Hony Lieut A P Fernandez Senior Asst Surgn, Indian Subordinate Medical Dept Bombay is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 13th May, 1899, subject to H M's approval.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Engineer Estabt of the Military Works Dept, with effect from the dates specified:—Capt D L Mallaby, R E, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade; Capt A R Winsloe, R E, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade; Lieut G H Griffith, R E, Lieut H S Rogers, R E, and Lieut A C L McCormick, R E, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade; Lieut F W Saunders, R E, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade; and Lieut A F Cumberlege, R E, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments to the Royal Indian Marine have been made by the Secy of State for India, with effect from the 4th April 1899:—To be Sub Lieuts—E W Danson, H Pheilps, * J F Vibart, * A H J Hamilton, and C S G Scott —* Subject to passing a Medical Board.

The following appointment is made to the Marine Survey of India with effect from the 1st Sept 1899:—To be Assistant Surveyor, 4th class—Sub Lieut A P Robinson, Royal I Marine.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Commander G S Hewett, Royal I M Assit Port Officer, Bombay, is granted furlough out of India, on private affairs, for one year.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieut W G Windham, R I M, is permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire permanently from the service.

Mr George Keiley, Eng, R I M, is transferred permanently to the retired list, with effect from the 26th March 1899, under rule I, paragraph 230 of the Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R W Roberts, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, State Railways, has been granted, by H M's Secy of State for India, furlough for one week in extension of that published in Public Works Dept Notification No 44, dated the 31st Jany 1899.

Mr. E C Trotter, Depy Examiner of Accounts, class I, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is reduced to the rank of Depy Examiner, class II, and is transferred to the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma.

Mr F Rawson, Examiner of Accounts, employed under the Uganda Railway Committee, is permitted to retire from the service, under Article 712 c of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th June 1899.

Mr J E Hilton, Suptg Engr, 1st Class, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr, with temporary rank in the 3rd Class, and Secy to that Govt in the Public Works Dept, Buildings and Roads Branch, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th June 1899, during the absence of Col S L Jacob, R E, on furlough or until further orders.

The services of Col A D McArthur, R E, Chief Engr and Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Public Works Dept, Irrigation Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th July 1899, under Article 684 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr E E de St Dalmas, Asst Engr 3rd grade, Punjab, has, at his own request, been permitted to resign the service of Govt with effect from the afternoon of the 17th April 1899.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No. 292, dated the 13th July 1899, Mr. D. Joscelyne, Supretending Engineer, 1st Class, and Secy, to the Agents to the Govr-Genl for Rajputana and Central India, in the Public Works Dept, is appointed Chief Engr, and Secy, to the Govt of Bengal, in the Public Works Dept., Buildings and Roads Branch, with the permanent rank of Chief Engineer, 3rd Class.

Major E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., Ex Engr, 1st Grade, Rajputana and Central India, is appointed to officiate as a Suptdg, Engr, with temporary rank in the 3rd Class, and Secretary to the Agents to the Govr Genl, for Rajputana and Central India, in the Public Works Dept.

Mr B Parkes, Suptdg Engr, 2nd Class, temporary rank, is permanently transferred to Bengal, and permanently promoted to Suptdg Engr, 3rd Class, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th July 1899. Mr Parkes will continue to hold temporary rank in the 2nd Class.

HIGH COURT.—July 18.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Jus[illegible]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

255-93—Muljee and R, and Thakurdas D and Co—Salay Mahomed Jafferbhoy and others vs Janbai and others—Little and Co.
465-98—M A Vakil for pauper—Savribai vs Chundoo Dhondoo—K B Mehta.
492-98—B V N Kirtikar—Khanderao Harischandra Moorangair vs Javerbai and others.
550-92—Payne G and S—Jugmohundas Vundravandas Bhaisett vs Chabildas Ramdas and others—Maganlal and Co.
452-98—Payne G and S, and Edgelow G and W—Aga Mahomed Karim and others vs Aga Mahomed Esmail and others Payne G and S, and Edgelow G and W.
394-98—Matubai and J Gautum Jeychand vs Hari Balkrishna—Dunshe K J and Mantri.
449-98—Matubai and J—Hajee Sultan Ally Shustry vs Nawab Mohomed Kamalkhan and others—Wadia and G.
361-97—Muljee and R—Vagindas Vizbhookandas vs Runchordas Goculdas and others—Bicknell M and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.

For an Exparte Decree.

5-99—Inperson—Shabudin bin Badulla vs Sulleman Madatee—K B Mehta.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Maneckvahu vs Karsondas Pragjee—Mathubhai and J.

For further Argument.

37-99—Bicknell M and M—Lakhichand Ramchand vs Chotooram Motiram and others—Dikshit and D.

Testamentary Suit.

11-99—Payne G and S—Tricumdas Thokordas vs Bai Rambamagonlal and Co. Part heard.
1-99—Mansuklal D and J—Mowjee Dharamsey vs Nemchand Naranjee and others—Bicknell M and M and R P Mehta.
4-99—Daphtary and Ferriera—Hassum Smael Kehemker vs Supprabai and Sarabai—Payne G and S and Hiralal M and M.
22-98—J C Cama—Jacob Hajee Essa vs Hoorbai and others—Smethan B and C Noble and Bicknell M and M and K B Mehta.
35-98—Sorabjee and J—Mathubai vs Purshotam Jeiram—Pestonjee R and Kola.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe.

For Consent Decree.

466-98—Nanu and H—Magonlal Malukchand vs Damodhur Harrichand and others—Edgelow G and W.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

480-97—A F Turner—Kikabhoy Ensubjee and another vs Bohra Ally Mohamed Rajab Ally.
434-98—Little and Co—Norman Cranstone Macleod and another vs Jarabai and others—Daphtary and F A. H and D and Muljee and R.
12-99—Inperson—Baignath Kissondas vs Kessonlal Dhunraj.
162-99—Chitnes M and M—Begnath Sadassokh vs Virchan Oogurchand and others.
207-99—Inperson—Syed Bakarally Vullud Rajabhoy vs Trimbak Gangadhur Ranade—Inperson.
298-99—Pestonjee R and Kola—Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee and others vs The Southern India Spg. and Wg. Co., Ld.
301-99—R P Bharucha—Rustomjee Petonjee vs Tribhowandas Virjee and others.
306-99—D and Dhunjishaw—Yeekchand Hukmajee vs Kachia Nagin—D Ayaram.
308-99—Payne G and S—Emil Shinner and others vs Atmaram Hiralal Nazar.
318-99—Inperson—Vrajlal Panachand vs Tribhowandas Moolchand.
319-99—Hiralal M and M—Ghella Lakhamsey and others vs Hirji Kallianjee.

Long Causes.

415-91—Payne G and S—Rustomjee Nasserwanjee Baya and others vs Sorabjee Dossabhoy Framro—J C Cama.
723-98—Magonlal and Co—Ardesir Pestonjee Ghadially and others vs Bai Shirinbai and another—Nanu and H.
506-98—Ardeshir H and D—Valabhdas Vanarsi vs Tulsidas Vithaldas Shayer—Hiralal M and M.
743-98—H J R Hemming—Nasserwanjee Jehangir Khambatta vs Merwanjee Nasserwanjee—Smetham B and Noble.
578-96—Pestonjee R and Kola—Rustomjee Cowasjee Mehta and others vs Lullubhoy Chugonlal and others—E Dgelow G and W and Manshuklal D and J.
350-98—Daphtary and Ferreira Kuverjee Herjee vs Goswami Shri Girdharlaljee Tricumlaljee Maharaj and others—Wadia and Ghandy.
305-96—Wadia and G—The Damjee Dewjee Pyrbhot Meman Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vydina—Ardesbir H and D.
528-96—Edgelow and Wadia—Manockchand Capurchand vs Baldevdas Mohokunchand and others—Pestonjee R and Kola.
382-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Mohomedally Ebrahimjee vs Mohomedally Fidaally—Payne G and S.
66-99—K B Mehta—Khoja Noor Mohomed Purdhanbhoy vs Khan Bahadur Hajee Sajan Laljee—Framji and D.
71-99—M A Vakil—Bai Luxmibai vs Narayen Bhai Joshi—K J Mantri.
81-99—Matubhai and J—Jamnadas Chagaulal and another vs Ramchand Hemchand—Smetham B and Noble.
143-99—In person—Kashibai vs Doongersey Gangjee and others—Tyebjee D and Co.
176-99—Magonlal and Co—Pestonjee Jamsetjee Forter vs Pestonjee Cursetjee Porter and other—A F Turner and Wadia and Ghandy.
135-99—R M Mody—Jetha Nathoo and others vs Jock Mayer and others—Bicknell M and M

At a meeting of the Parnell Anniversary Committee, held on June 26, in the Mansion House, Dublin, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, a resolution was adopted declaring that the time had arrived when a monument commemorative of his great public services should be erected in Dublin to the late Charles Stewart Parnell, and that the foundation-stone should be laid on the anniversary of his death next October. It was decided to take steps to summon a meeting of citizens to consider the matter.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

It will astonish many people, writes the "Army and Navy Gazette," to learn that only quite recently have the naval authorities taken steps to prevent the employment of foreigners in the establishments which are under their control. It was at least a very curious state of circumstances in which, while a native of this country who wished to see the interior of a dockyard was obliged to obtain permission, there might be among the "employs" in the yard men of foreign nationality to whom all the secrets, if they exist, were open. For another reason it seems only right that an order such as has now been issued to the hads of departments in the dockyards should be the rule. Surely there are enough skilled British workmen to fill all the vacant places without throwing open the situations to foreigners. We have in this journal consistently advocated the opening of our dockyards to everybody, foreigner and native alike, with certain very obvious limitations. But in doing so we referred to sightseers and not to the yard's "employes." If our naval establishments are in a state of efficiency, full and overflowing with ships and men, the material and equipment, which the maintenance of our Imperial position demands, surely it is better that both our own people and our possible rivals or enemies should be allowed to see it for themselves. Such a sight must be reassuring to the British citizen, not to mention that it is also a guarantee to the taxpayer that his money has been well spent, but it is also a factor making for the continuance of peace if it impresses foreigners with the notion that we are ready for war.

Civilians, and civilian journalists especially, seem possessed of the fixed idea that the sole aim and object of a soldier's or sailor's existence is the attainment of a commission. As far as the army, at any rate, is concerned, it may surprise this "baton-in-knapsack" to learn that the actual fact is very much otherwise. Regimental experience goes to show that a soldier of good education and character has as a rule more chance than desire of ending his service in the ante-room. Of course men of gentle birth do constantly enlist with the set purpose of climbing out of the ranks as soon as possible, but even with these the rule is not invariable. Men who have failed or roughed it in early life are apt to acquire a hard-and-fast utilitarianism above all the more picturesque qualities, and there are many instances of "gentlem en rankers" preferring the slow but secure progress of the sergeants' roster to the doubtful dignities of heavy mess bills and expensive uniform "upstairs." With the ordinary soldier of the lower classes the preference is naturally still more marked. He recognises, what the vicariously ambitious civilian does not, that a sergeant is the best paid man in the army compared to the calls upon his finances, and he seldom allows his prophetic eye to wander farther up the mountain of promotion, though he may be perfectly aware that the heights above are not by any means beyond his reach says the *Broad Arrow.*

The "Italia Militare e Marina" states that the Italian naval manœuvres will take place this year upon the coasts of Sicily, and that the King will probably be present at the close, and will use the opportunity to visit some parts of the island. The operations will terminate with a great review at Palermo. The German naval manœuvres are to take place between the middle of August and the middle of September. The active squadron, a second squadron to be formed of the coast-defence armourclads, the division of armoured gunboats, two torpedo flotillas, the training ship Blucher, and the despatch vessels Watch, Hela, Blitz, Greif, Grille, and Zieten, with the storeship Pelikan, will take part. It is asserted in some quarters that the French will have no manœuvres this year. The fact appears to be that they are not likely to be on an ambitious scale, and that they will take the form of an extension of the routine tactical work of the fleet, the reserve men being embodied for training.

It is yet doubtful whether the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, sunk at the mouth of Santiago harbour and refloated by a salvage company, will be fitted for active service. She has been towed to the Norfolk Navy Yard and accepted for the Navy, but a moderate estimate is that to refit and modernise her would involve an outlay of 250,000 dollars, or about one-quarter of her original cost. Quite apart from the repairing and refitting work that would be necessary, it has been decided that she cannot be considered serviceable without a new armament. The guns she now has are not of the American calibres, and it would be inexpedient to provide a special ammunition supply for a single cruiser. It is not unlikely that the vessel will be at the Norfolk Yard until the reassembling of Congress, as the naval authorities are unwilling to devote a large sum out of their supplies to the modernising of a cruiser which somewhat resembles the Newark, a class of vessel the department would not think of recurring to. At the same time there will be a feeling of regret if the Reina Mercedes is not seen flying the stars and stripes with one of the squadrons, for she is the most important of the captured vessels now afloat. A proposal has been put forward to return her to the Spaniards.

Admiral Sampson has been giving his views upon American naval policy in the *Independent.* He says that the Navy of the United States is not adequate to the needs of the nation, and that in spite of victories the events of the past year have tended strongly to confirm his view. For an Army increase he fails to see the necessity. No Power except Great Britain could hope to attack the United States successfully upon the land, and Great Britain has of late shown most unmistakably that she desires a permanent peace and the closest friendship :—"I am extremely glad to see it. Her attitude is all that could be desired. I do not believe that there is any room for doubt as to the good faith of the English. They really wish our friendship and are prepared to make sacrifices to secure it."

Foreign armies, therefore do not constitute a danger says the admiral, but he believes that the United States should have at least twice as many ships as at present ;—"Whether or not we desire to have it so, the war has made a great change in our position among the nations. They have gained a new estimate of us and have put us in the front rank of the Powers whose voices decide questions of world politics. We have greatly extended our coast-line and have undertaken the government of large and distant territories. We have become an Asiatic Power and cannot evade the responsibilities of such a position. We have great interest in the Pacific Ocean and must be prepared to cope with any who are disposed to deny us our rights there." To safeguard these interest more ships, and still more ships, are needed. Admiral Sampson believes in harbour defences. Every improtant harbour on the coast should possess, he says, its own local defences, which only determined attack of the enemy could overcome. He still believes in the torpedo-boat, the mine, and the shore battery. But, granting all that can be claimed for harbour defences, there still remains the necessity for a much larger Navy. Americans have much still to learn about modern warships. These the admiral says, are as yet in the experimental stage. His own idea is that the naval increase should be made by the building of more vessels of the "New York" type, and that greater speed and coal capacity must be secured even though it be necessary to sacrifice some armour thickness in order to secure them. The need of swift armoured cruisers transcends other naval needs.

The United States Navy Department has been gathering information for several months as to the target practice of the European navies, and though reports are held to show that the American Navy is the equal of any other in marksmanship it is not proposed to relax efforts in this important matter. It is not unlikely that Congress may be called upon for a considerable increase in the appropriation for target practice. Naval officers are urging the great difference between the gunnery of a vessel in target practice and in a regular naval action. This is shewn by a comparison of the results in the naval engagements of Santiago and Manila. In the fight at Santiago the American Navy scored something like 3 per cent. of hits out of a total number of rounds fired. In target practice the record shows about 25 to 30 per cent., while at times it has reached 35 to 40 per cent.

The discussion on the limitation of armaments as regards guns lasted some little time. Eventually a large majority decided that there was no reason for the States represented at the conference to pledge themselves not to modify their guns by excluding the adoption of new inventions. At the very first sitting of the sub-commission the Swiss delegate, Colonel Künzli, proposed the interdiction of explosive bullets, including the Dum Dum bullet in that category of projectiles. The Dutch delegate, General den Beer Poortugael, supported the motion and condemned the use of the Dum Dum bullet. The Austrian delegate, Colonel de Khuepach, moved that it would be sufficient to prohibit bullets that caused unnecessarily cruel wounds without specifying anything further, particularly as it was not possible altogether to prevent mutilation. Sir John Ardagh, supported the Austrian motion. It would have been absolutely impossible for him, he said, to support the motion condemning the Dum Dum bullet, as the allegations against it were frivolous and absurd.

POONA RACES.

FIRST ENTRIES.

First entries closed on Saturday, 15th July :—

FIRST DAY.

The Western India Stakes—Distance 1 1-4 mile.

1 Mr Derry b aus geldg Captain Cook, aged
2 Mr R J Hunter's b or br aus geldg Gulliver by Marvellous—Terara, 5 years
3 Lt-Col Deseraj Urs b aus geldg Messmate
4 Mr S K S br am h Brave Himyar by Himyar—Bravour, 5 years
5 Mr S K S b e h Up Guards by Augrim—Clovam, 5 years
6 Mr S K S b aus geldg Damien by off Colour—The Nun, 6 years
7 Chief of Kagal's b aus c Planet
8 Mr W A Cochrane's b e m Rags, 6 years
9 Mr W A Cochrane's b e h Amhurst, 4 years
10 Mr Townsend's b aus geldg Spark, 5 years, to 31-7-99
11 H H Kour Sahib of Patiala b aus geldg Cherry
12 Mr A Sattar's ch aus geldg Redoubt
13 Mr A A Apcar's c e h Vatersay, 5 years
14 Mr A A Apcar's c e geldg Simon, 5 years
15 Mr A A Apcar's bl aus geldg Ewen by Lochiel—Marcilla, 4 years
16 Mr Hyde's b aus geldg Kelso, aged
17 The Rajah Venugopal b aus h Enfil, by wire
18 The Rajah Venugopal ch aus geldg Jack O Lantern, by wire
19 H H Aga Khan's ch am geldg Keenan, aged
20 Messrs Muthurdas Goculdas and Aanandjee Nanjee's b aus g Marwari, aged

The Trial Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.

1 Mr Alett's b aus geldg Bayonet by Carbine—Damsel, 5 years
2 Lt-Col J Deseraj Urs ch aus geldg Granite
3 Mr S K S b aus geldg W Y, 6 years
4 Mr S K S b e geldg Apthorp by Althorp—Gown, 4 years
5 Mr S K S b e geldg Jock Scott, 6 years
6 Chief of Kagal's b aus c Planet
7 Messrs G K and D D's bl aus geldg Roy, 6 years
8 Mr Hajee Ismail Sait's br e m Seamist
9 Mr A A Apcar's b e geldg Simon, 5 years
10 Mr A A Apcar's b aus geldg Ewen, 4 years
11 Mr F C Allen and Aga S Shah's b aus m Ailie by Kingsborough—Gimma-di-Vergy Mare, 5 years

The Poona Derby—Distance R C and distance.

1 Mr Ramjanally Goolam Hoosein g a h Rosebery II 5 years
2 Mr S K S ch a h Stockwell, 6 years
3 Mr Abdool Reyman Amir's ch a p Defender 13 3 1-4 aged
4 Mr Ali bin Amir's b a h Hyderi, 5 years
5 Chief of Kagal's ch a h India, aged
6 Chief of Kagal's b a h Curzon, aged
7 Mr Lyndon's b a h Atlas, 6 years
8 Aga Mirza Ahmed b a h Charter, 5 years
9 H H Maharaja Holkar's b a h Morning Star, aged
10 Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebraim's bl a h Sherwood, aged
11 Mr Jusuffally Mahomed's g a h Barrister, 5 years
12 Mr S A W's b a c Secunder, 3 years
13 Mr S A W's c a h Golden Bridge, 4 years
14 Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Khaboor, 5 years
15 Mr Ali bin Talib's b a p Hakum, 13 3 3-4 aged
16 H H Rajah Sahib of Mudhol b a p Dhar 13 3, aged
17 H H Rajah Sahib of Mudhol, b a p Mustan
18 Messrs Muthuradass Goculdass and Anandjee Nanjee's b a h Battie, 6 years

The Aga Khan's Purse—Distance 1 mile.

1 Mr S K S ch cb m Esmeralda by Copland—Gala 4 years
2 Mr Brandreth g cb geldg Cabin Boy aged
3 H H Maharaja Kolhapur g a h Martaban, aged
4 Chief of Kagal's b cb m Melody, aged
5 Mr P F Bowring's bl cb geldg Killarney, 4 years
6 Colonel J P Grant's b cb h Prime by Palmerston—Stud Bred m 5 years
7 Captains Peyton and Purvi's bl cb geldg Kestrel aged
8 Mr Cross b a h Vulcan, 4 years
9 Captain F M Edwards ch cb geldg General by Egotist, aged
10 Captain Stannus b cb geldg Furban, by wire
11 H H Maharaja Holkar's br a h Chieftain, aged
12 Mr S A W's b a c Karl 3 years
13 Mr Hyde and Aga S Shah b cb m Evensong, 5 years
14 H H Aga Khan's g a h Mehraj, aged
15 H H Raja Sahib of Mudhol br cb geldg Dogrose
16 H H Raja Sahib of Mudhol b cb m Mehetab, aged

The Maiden Stakes—Distance 1 1-4 Mile.

1 Mr S K S b a p Young Rex, 13 3
2 Mr S K S ch a p Pertab, 13 3
3 Mr Ali bin Amir's g a p Bonaparte 13 2 3-4 aged
4 Mr B A Davar's c a p Rishan 13 3 aged
5 Chief of Kagal's g a p Especial, 13 2 1-2 aged
6 Chief of Kagal's b a p Vina, 13 3 aged
7 Mr Ahmed M Bushari g a p Liverpool 13 3 aged
8 Mr B g a geig The Clown, 13 1 3-4 aged
9 Mr H Ismail A Rayman's b a p Muswood, 13 3 3-4 aged
10 Mr H Vishram's b a p Munwar, 13 3 1-4 aged
11 Mr Lyndon's b a p Nimrod, 13 3 1-2 aged
12 Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a p Investor, 13 2 3-4
13 Mr S A W's g a p Midnight, 13-3
14 Mr S A W's g a p Arbid, 13 3 1-4
15 Mr Hyde's b a p Nevermore, 13 3 6 years
16 Mr Ali bin Talib's b a p Hakum, 13 3 3-4 aged
17 Mr Ali bin Talib's b a p Brilliant, 13-3 aged
18 H H Rajah Sahib of Mudhol b a p Rocket, aged
19 H H Rajah Sahib of Mudhol b cb p Ameera, aged
20 H H Rajah Sahib of Mudhol b a p Dhar, 13-3 aged
21 Messrs Muthuradass Goculdass and Anandjee Nanjee's b a p Romeo, 13 3 1-2

The Arab Pony Derby—Distance 6 furlongs.

1 Mr Jackson's b a p Conqueror, 13-2
2 Mr S K S ch a p Feeroze, 13-2
3 Mr S K S c a p Gladstone, 13-2
4 H H Maharaja Kolhapur's g a p Hawk 13-2 aged
5 H H Maharaja Kolhapur's g a p Importer, 13 1 1-2 aged
6 Messrs G K and D D's g a p Chauvhan, 13-2
7 Messrs G K and D D's ch a p Muktar, 13-2
8 Mr B g a geldg The Clown, 13 1 3-4 aged
9 Mr B g a geldg Twilight, 13 1 7-8 aged
10 Mr B b a geldg Anter, 13-1 aged
11 Mr Lyndon's b a p Aristocrat, 13 1 3-4 6 years
12 Mr S A W b a p Advance, 13-2
13 Messrs Barns and Hyde b a p London, 13-2 6 years
14 Mr Ali bin Talib's g a p Fresh, 13-2 aged
15 Aga Mustappa Khan's g a p Grey leg, 13-2 6 years
16 H H Rajah Sahib of Mudhol g a p Flash Light, 13-2 aged.

The International Pony Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs,

1 Lt-Col J Deseraj Ur's br aus h Flodden Field, 13 2
2 Mr S K S ch aus m Millie, 13 1 1-2
3 H H Kour Sahib of Patiala c e m Poppy, 13 1
4 Mr J B's ch aus m Lady Yetman, 13 2 aged
5 Mr F C Allen br aus m Kezea by Yetman, 13 1 1-4 aged
6 H H Raja Sahib of Mudhol g a p Flash Light, 13 2 aged
7 H H Raja Sahib of Mudhol b aus p Cistrian 13 1 3-4
8 Mr Fench br aus geldg Eric, 13 2

SECOND DAY.

The Stewards Purse—Distance 6 furlongs.

1 Mr Derry b aus geldg Capt Cook, aged
2 Mr R J Hunter's b or br aus geldg Gulliver by Marvellous, Terara, 5 years.
3 Lt-Col J Deseraj Urs b aus geldg Messmate
4 Lt-Col J Deseraj Ur's ch aus geldg Granite
5 Mr S K S ch e geldg Jolly Friar, 5 years
6 Mr S K S br am h Brave Himyar, 5 years
7 Mr S K S b e geldg Knockane, 5 years
8 Chief of Kagal's b aus c Planet, aged
9 Mr W A Cochrane's b e m Rags 6 years
10 Mr W A Cochrane's b e h Amhurst, 4 years
11 Mr Towsend's b aus geldg Sharp, 5 yrs to 31st July 1899
12 Messrs G K and D D bl aus geldg Roy, 6 years
13 H H Kour Sahib of Patiala b aus geldg Cherry
14 H H Kour Sahib of Patiala ch aus geldg Carlton II
15 Mr Hajee Ismail Sait's br e m Seamist
16 Mr A Sattar's ch aus geldg Redoubt
17 Mr A A Apcar's b e geldg Simon 5 years
18 Mr A A Apcar's bl aus geldg Ewen 4 years
19 Mr Lyndon's b aus geldg Orion, 5 years
20 Mr F C Allon and Aga S Shah b aus m Ailie by Kingsborough, Gemma-di-Vergy Mare, 5 years
21 Mr F C Allen and Aga S Shah br aus geldg Tanner by Metal, Merlo, 6 years
22 Mr Hyde b aus geldg Kelso aged
23 The Rajah Venugopal b aus h Enfil by wire
24 The Rajah Venugopal ch aus geldg Jack O Lantern by wire
25 H H Aga Khan b aus geldg Beadsman aged
26 Messrs Mathuradass Goculdas and Anandjee Nanjee's br aus m Clarice, aged

H H the 1st Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

1 Capt Young's br a geldg Topthorn, aged
2 Mr S K S ch a h Stockwell, 6 years
3 Mr Abdool Reyman Amir's ch a p Defender 13 3 1-4 aged
4 Mr Ali bin Amir's b a h Hyderi, 5 years
5 Mr Ali bin Amir's b a p Fakeer, aged
6 H H Maharaja Kolhapur's g a h Martaban, aged
7 Chief of Kagal's ch a h India, aged
8 Mr H Ismail A Rayman's bl a p President, 14 aged
9 Mr H Vishram's b a p Manwar, 13 3 1-4, aged
10 Mr Lyndon's b a p Nemrod, 13 3 1-2
11 Aga Mirza Ahmed b a h Charter, 5 years
12 H H Maharaja Holkar's b a h Chieftain, aged
13 H H Maharaja Holkar's b a h Morning Star, aged
14 Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebraim's bl a h Sherwood, aged
15 Mr Ali bin Talib's b a p Hakum, 13 3 3-4 aged
16 Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Khaboor, 5 years
17 H H Aga Khan's g a h Mehraj, aged
18 H H Rajah Sahib of Mudhol b a p Dhar, aged
19 H H Rajah Sahib of Mudhol b a p Toofan, aged
20 Messrs. Mathuradas Goculdas and Anandjee Nanjee's b a h Baltee, 6 years.

The Club Cup—Distance 6 furlongs.

1 Mr Seanlan's b a p Oostad, 13 2 1-2 aged, terms purchase complied with
2 Mr B g a geldg The Clown 13 1 3-4 aged, terms purchase complied with
3 Mr B b a geldg Anter, 13 1 aged, terms purchase complied with
4 Mr Lyndon's ch a p Desert Born, 13 2 1-2, terms purchase complied with

The Criterion—Distance 5 furlongs.

1 Mr S K S ch aus m Millie, 13 1 1-2 6 years
2 H H Maharaja Kolhapur's c a p Panhala 13 2 3-4 aged
3 Messrs. G K and D D's ch aus geldg Freddie 13 2 3-4
4 Mr H Ismail A Reyman's ch aus geldg Grey Fawkes, by Wollom 13 3 aged
5 Mr J B ch aus m Lady Yetman 13 2 aged
6 Mr F C Allen's b aus m Nydia by Merlin, Maybelle, 13 2 1-2 aged
7 The Rajah Venkata Krishna b aus m Bandicoot, by wire 13 3
8 Mr Finch b aus geldg Eric 13 2

The Lawn Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.

1 Mr P Fischer's ch a geldg Hurlingham 13 2 1-2 6 years
2 Mr Jackson's b a p Conqueror 13 2
3 Mr S K S ch a p Pertab, 13 3
4 Mr S K S ch a p Boulter, 13 3
5 Mr S K S g a p Baron, 13 3
6 Mr S K S ch a p Feeroze, 13 2
7 Mr Ali bin Amir's g a p Bonaparte, 13 2 3-4 aged
8 Chief of Kagal's g a p Especial 13 2 1-2 aged
9 Chief of Kagal's b a p Vina 13 3 aged
10 Messrs. G K and D D's g a p Chavahan 13 2
11 Messrs. G K and D D's ch a p Muktar, 13 2
12 Mr Hamood Aba Shaba b a p Mutlag, 13 1
13 Mr B g a geldg Twilight, 13 1 7-8 aged
14 Mr Lyndon's b a p Aristocrat, 13 1 3-4
15 Aga Mirza Ahmed b a p Investor, 13 2 3-4
16 Captain Bayley ch cb geldg Mandora, 13-3 by wire
17 Mr S A W's b a p Rejected, 13 3
18 Messrs Barns and Hyde b a p London, 13-2 6 years
19 Mr Hyde b a p Nevermore, 13-3 6 years
20 Mr Goolam Hoosein Essajee g a p Towsan, 13-3 4 years
21 Mr Ali bin Talib b a p Ajmere, 13 2 1-4 aged
22 Mr Ali bin Talib g a p Professor, 13 2 3-4 aged
23 Aga Mustaphakhan's g a p Greyleg, 13 2 6 years
24 H H Rajah Sahib of Mudhol g a p Flash Light, 13-2 aged

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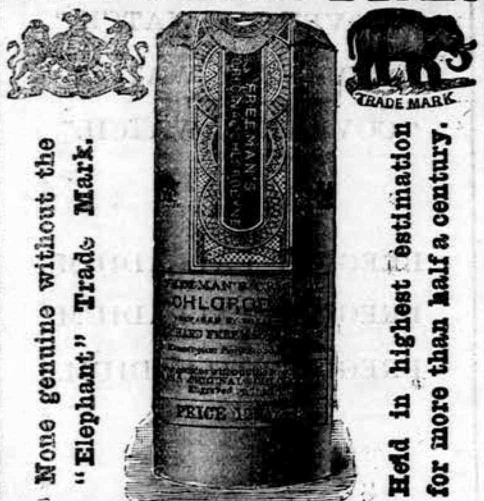

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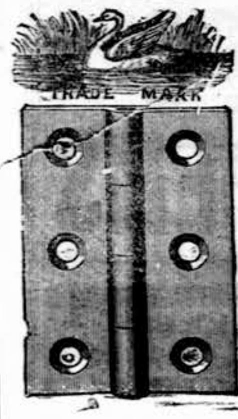

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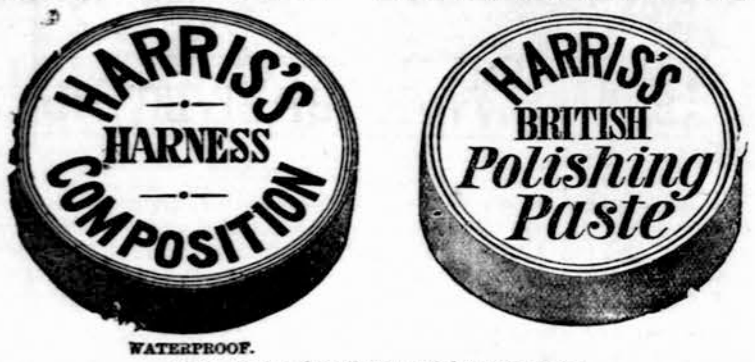

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